

Kentucky News

Campbellsville.—Among the articles placed in the corner-stone of the new Methodist church here was a Bible 200 years old, the property of Mrs. Emma Stearnman.

Paducah.—Breaking up a bird's nest proved fatal to Ray Sanders, a 11-year-old boy. The boy's skull was crushed when he fell headlong from the top of a thirty-foot telephone pole and struck the concrete pavement.

Frankfort.—State Inspector and Examiner Henry E. James turned into the state treasury \$37.67 collected from officials of Cumberland County, and filed a report concerning the investigation with Governor Morrow.

Owensboro.—Robert E. Wedding, 52, was shot and killed by his son, Edward Wedding, 23, at young Wedding's home on West Eighth street. Mr. Wedding, who is a farmer, made his home with his son, when in Owensboro.

Vanceburg.—F. E. Neal is reported to have the prize crop of tobacco in this section. It contains an acre, is a full stand, very even. Mr. Neal, who never raises over an acre of tobacco, used 1,000 pounds of fertilizer on it this year.

Whitesburg.—Sam Bentley, a merchant at Boone's Fork, in this county, lost his right hand in a dynamite explosion near his home. Bentley was firing some shots in the sunshine and the explosives were hot. As he picked one up it let go.

Louisville.—Six persons were injured, but not seriously, and about 100 passengers on an interurban car were shaken when Monon Train No. 3, from Chicago, ran into a trailer attached to a Louisville-bound car from New Albany, Ind., on the Kentucky and Indiana bridge here.

Hickman.—A. C. Owen, of Hickman, has gone to St. Louis to visit his mother, Mrs. Agnes Owen, before leaving for San Diego, Cal., en route as a missionary to China. Mr. Owen is the first missionary who ever went out from Hickman. He has taken a special course in this work.

Stanford.—Steele Shelby and Preston Troutman, of Orchard, while returning from Crab Orchard Springs in an automobile, ran into a bunch of hogs which were being driven at night to market. Eleven hogs were killed. Wilson Alexander, owner, was paid \$230, their value, on the spot.

Harrodsburg.—Gilbert Britton, 8-year-old son of Finley Britton, Salvisa, stumbled against shrubbery while playing in the yard, and the sharp end of a broken branch penetrated his face just below the right eye. Physicians had to remove flesh to extract the wood. The eye may be saved.

Pineville.—In the doorway of his cabin on Brownie's Creek, three miles east of Cubaga, where, ten years ago, he shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Ed Meece, Henry Wilson, 49, a noted moonshiner, was shot and fatally wounded at daybreak by a posse made up of revenue men and state officers sent to arrest him.

Frankfort.—Indictments of conditions in the Central State Hospital, Lakeland, by Mrs. L. V. Winchester, who lives near the institution, were investigated by the State Board of Charities and Corrections and the findings of the board, which in substance are that the charges are unfounded, were filed with Governor Morrow.

Sadleville.—The Farmers' Union Supply Company of Sadleville, Inc., has opened. This company is organized for and by the farmers and is incorporated for \$20,000, with 50 farmers of Scott, Owen and Harrison counties interested. T. F. Sherritt is manager. The Farmers' Union Supply Company of Georgetown will open at Georgetown. J. W. Hamilton, present county clerk of Scott County, has been elected manager.

Mt. Sterling.—Eighteen cents on the dollar has been paid holders of stock in the defunct H. H. Pieper Company by T. B. Bodman, receiver. Big profits from a chain of five and ten-cent stores in Kentucky was the promise made investors by the company. It had one store here, and promised others in Lexington, Hazard and other cities. Pieper was indicted for grand larceny by a grand jury at Hazard following stock sales there.

Pineville.—John Rooney, a drunken miner, shot and instantly killed Edward Baker, a boy of 15, and probably fatally wounded Rufus Baker, 45, the boy's father, during an argument at the store owned by the Bakers at the Coleman mines on Straight Creek seven miles north of here. Rooney entered the store, it is alleged, and was flourishing a revolver. He was told to put the weapon away. Instead of doing so he began shooting. Five minutes after the shooting Constable Andy Smith had Rooney in custody. He was 'placed in jail.

DEPUTY SHERIFF SHOT AT DISPUTANTA ON ELECTION DAY

W. W. Anglin, deputy sheriff of Rockcastle county, whose office is at Mt. Vernon, was shot at Disputanta by Charles King on August 6. Anglin had come home to vote, and it appears that King was intoxicated and looking for trouble. Anglin attempted to arrest him, when King fired, sending two balls from a 38 special thru his body. One ball entered above the left nipple and the other at the left side of the abdomen. Mr. Anglin was brought to the Berea College Hospital, and Dr. Alson Baker, who is attending him, reported this morning that he is doing well. Mr. Anglin has a remarkable official record, and is credited with having destroyed thirty-six moonshine stills during the last three years. King is reputed to have been a 'moonshiner, and the shooting is believed to be an outgrowth of an old grudge.

THE AMERICAN LEGION OF KENTUCKY

Glasgow, Ky., Aug. 10.—The Barren County Post No. 28, Glasgow, has served notice on the State Legionaries that that town is after the State Convention for 1922. An attractive circular from the Post Officers announces the proximity of Glasgow to one of the Seven Wonders of the World and the special arrangements which will be made for visitors to the Convention to take in the Mammoth Cave. Old fashioned Kentucky hospitality, ample housing arrangements and country ham and fried chicken galore are promised.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 10.—State Headquarters announces the completion of arrangements for a great barbecue at Lexington, September 2nd, following the parade of Legionnaires attending the Third State Convention. The barbecue will be furnished free by the Lexington Post and will be followed by a base-ball game between the two best District Teams in the State. The base-ball contest will be under the supervision of the State Athletic Officer, Geo. Chescheir, of Louisville, and will be for the Championship of the State. A silver loving cup and individual medals will be awarded the winners.

Chaplain, John L. Weber, of the Chief Paducah Post No. 31, Paducah, has accepted the invitation of the Committee on Arrangements to respond on behalf of the State Organization to the Address of Welcome on the morning of the first day of the Convention, September 1st.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10.—The South-eastern Passenger Association announces that special rates have been granted to Kentucky Legionnaires and their families attending the Third State Convention at Lexington, September 1st and 2nd. Reduced rates will apply from all points in Kentucky and from Cincinnati, Ohio, and Jellico, Tenn.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 10.—Henry J. Stites, of this City, announces call by Gen. Roger D. Williams, of Lexington, of a preliminary conference on arrangements for the Re-Union of the American Legion at Lexington, September 1st and 2nd. The preliminary conference will be held in this city, August 13th, and the following members of the organization have been requested to attend: J. J. Henry, Hopkinsville, Wm. A. Colston, Washington, D. C., Geo. T. Smith, Beattyville, R. J. McBryde, Louisville, Roger W. Jones, Lexington, Sidney Smith, Louisville, and Ben S. Winfree, Hopkinsville.

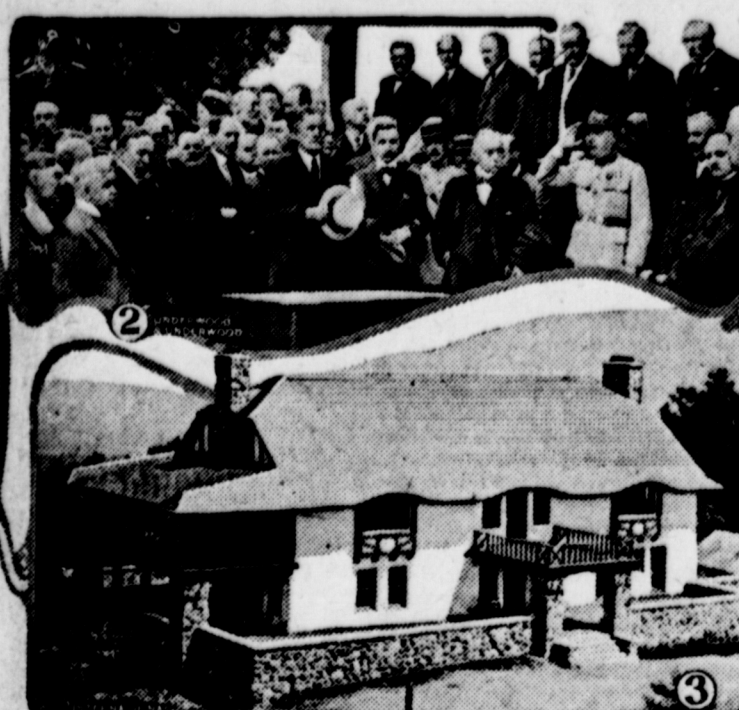
Road Bill Indorsed.
Washington.—The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads has reported favorably the bill of Representative John M. Robinson, of Kentucky, which would appropriate \$100,000,000 for Federal aid road building this year. The bill retains the interstate and intercounty systems and leaves to states the decision on selection of roads.

Seaplane Is Battered By Waves.
New York.—The seaplane Ambassador, bound from Atlantic City to New York was forced into the waters of Sandy Hook Bay by an electrical storm, and then battered by the waves until the boat attached to her sank, while the pilot and four passengers on board clung to the wings until the yacht Lounger II. rescued them.

Arms Shipped to Turks.
Athens.—The Greek Ministry of Marine, the newspaper Sestia says, has received advices that the Turkish steamer Guldjenal sailed from New York July 23 with a cargo of munitions for the Turkish Nationalists.



1—Japanese workers in great Osaka factory on strike for better wages. 2—Ambassador Herrick and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia and of the Carnegie Foundation, at the laying of the corner stone of the new library of Rheims. 3—Secretary Weeks' summer home in the mountains of New Hampshire, where President Harding rested for several days.



Madison County

GREAT CITIZEN PASSES AWAY

Richmond lost one of her best citizens Monday morning when Mayor Leslie P. Evans passed away at the Good Samaritan Hospital, at Lexington.

He had been ill for some time, but the physicians had pronounced him much better, and his friends all over the State were hopeful that he would soon be up and doing again.

Mr. Evans was a good, Christian man, and those who knew him well say that none loved his city and State more.

Every business house in Richmond closed Tuesday afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock, during the funeral hour of Mayor L. P. Evans, who died early Monday morning.

Services were held at First Baptist church, conducted by the pastor, Rev. O. Olin Green. Pall bearers were his brothers, George Evans, Overton Evans, William, and his cousins, Harvey Chenault, C. F. Chenault and David Eastin, of Lexington.

Honorary pallbearers were J. J. Greenleaf, T. K. Hamilton, Wm. O'Neil, S. M. Saufley, T. D. Chenault, Jr., A. K. McCown, R. T. Turley, Hale Dean, C. F. Creelius, and C. B. Terrill.

The city hall was draped in mourning for the dead chief executive of the city. During the funeral hour, the fire bell sounded forth its tolling, echoing the sorrow that is in the hearts of the people over the loss of this good man.

STRONG MEN ON DEMOCRATIC TICKET

The Primary Saturday resulted in the nomination of Elmer Deatherage over Van Benton for sheriff; John D. Goodloe over G. B. Angel for county judge and Willis Kennedy over Albin Cornelison for representative. Charles Rogers, for jailor, made the largest sweep among the races and won with more votes than were cast for both of his opponents. W. J. Baxter won in the district for Commonwealth's attorney, leading in Madison, Jessamine, and Powell counties.

On the whole the ticket is composed of excellent men, and in the opinion of some it is one of the best tickets ever presented to the people of Madison county.

Mr. Watkins was nominated for Police Judge in Berea.

BOYS' CLUB MADE GOOD SHOWING AT BEREFA FAIR

The Boys' Club, in which Robt. Spence, county agent, is much interested, put on winning exhibits at Berea Fair.

In the Farmers and Club Poland China rings the prize amounting to \$17.00 went to William Botkins, for Poland China pig, 9 months old, weighing 300 lbs.

Prize in Duroc rings went to Marie Moody for Duroc pig 7 months old, weighing 250 lbs. Marie also won first in garden and corn exhibits.

In the Club Grade rings Cecil Ogg won first and second prizes, amounting to \$3 on Grade pigs 4 1-2 months old. James McWilliams won first with Baby Beef in Club ring and second in Farmers' ring.

BEREA FAIR

While the crowds who attended the Berea Fair this year were not so large as in former years, those who have seen the fair thru a number of years state that this was far in advance of any previous one.

There has been a tendency in the past to enlist the interest of only the special breeders. The exhibits at this fair were widely distributed, and the various features were of a high type. There is considerable hope for the future in the Berea Fair, tho a great deal of work needs to be done in order to put the grounds in proper condition.

Jake Herndon, Jr., and Miller Lackey, with others, had a display of sheep that was so attractive that Professor Good, from the State University, stated that he had never seen better at any county fair. Mr. Herndon had the best ewe, which was a Hampshire, but Mr. Lackey took the other premiums with his Shropshires. Great interest was aroused in the hog display. Mr. Eeckert, Mr. Cotton, Baldwin and Burk, Berea College, Mr. Wilder, Mr. Botkins, and M. A. Moody had a part in this exhibit, showing Poland China, Duroc, and Berkshire. The premium for the Poland China went to Berea College and the Berkshire to Brother Turley; \$180 worth of premiums were given for the three breeds. The cattle display also made an unusually good showing; Angus and Hereford breeds were in the lead. The judges seemed to favor the Herefords, giving both first and second prizes to that breed. Mr. Cleveland of Scott county took both. The poultry display was without doubt the best that has ever been shown at the Berea Fair.

The horse show was one of the most attractive exhibits of the fair. The number of entries was large, and the exhibitors came from widely scattered districts. There were eleven horses in the walking ring. Mr. Alex Parrish took the blue ribbon. Charlie Dunn of Berea took the saddle rings in both 2 and 3 year olds. All the rings were well filled, due partly to the fact that this year 2 and 3 year olds were added.

Complete list of premiums will appear next week. Perhaps the most attractive exhibits were in the ladies department, under the auspices of the Woman's Club, where a large variety of sewing, embroidery work, crochet work, knitting, weaving, and cooking was on display. It is unfortunate that these exhibits had to be taken down on Thursday on account of the rain, many people came to the fair grounds on Friday to see them.

The baby contest, races, and airplane flights were mentioned last week, tho we ought to say that among the passengers who looked upon their humble city from the clouds was Professor Dodge, 83 years old. The pilot said that Professor Dodge was the oldest man that he had ever taken up, and he celebrated the fact by taking him 500 feet higher than he had taken any other Berea passengers. Professor Dodge went 1800 feet above Berea; the rest of use went only 1300 feet.

Green—Don't you ever take your wife home a bouquet or a box of candy?

Gayboy—Heavens, no! There's no sense in voluntarily arousing her suspicions.

OCEAN PASSENGER GOES DOWN ON REEF

HEROISM OF RESCUERS SAVES LIVES OF 166—RECKLESS DASH BRINGS AID.

Alaska's Captain Last on Doomed Vessel—Child Clings to Timbers of Wreck for Hours—Scene of Wreck Long Known By Mariners.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Eureka, Cal.—Forty-eight persons dead, the bodies of 12 of them recovered, and 166 saved. This tells the story of the wreck of the steamer Alaska on Blunt's Reef. The survivors crowded hotels and hospitals of Eureka, or were being cared for in private homes, pending arrangements for their transportation to their homes. In the fog the steamer Anxox, bearing its load of rescued men, women and children, crossed the bar and steamed into Eureka harbor.

Thousands crowded the wharfs to meet the desolate passengers, and as they were landed they brought the story of the wreck, the heroism of the Captain after she struck the reef, an explosion in her engine room, the confusion of the lowering of the lifeboats, the capsize of several of them, the heroic work done by the officers and crew of the Anxox, and the ministering care given by passengers to others whose plight seemed to be worse than their own. Eureka earned a record reputation for practical relief work.

Standing out of the night of horror and tragedy, which resulted from the wreck of the Alaska, are two incidents, one of devotion to duty on the part of Captain Harry Hobe, the sole deck officer, who preferred to go to his death rather than leave his command, and the other of unparalleled heroism on the part of Captain Snoddy and members of the crew of the Anxox, who, disregarding entirely all thought of personal safety, answered the S. O. S. call of the stricken Alaska at full speed through a thick fog and in waters known to have already caused the loss of scores of craft. Steaming northward from San Francisco for Victoria, B. C., with the barge Henry Villard in tow, the Anxox received the first S. O. S. from the Alaska at 9:15 p. m.

Fog encompassed the Anxox on all sides. She was off Cape Mendocino and, according to her bearings, 15 miles from Blunt's Reef, on which the radio operator of the Alaska declared his craft was ashore. Without hesitation Captain Snoddy, on watch himself, owing to the danger lurking in the foggy night, ordered his course to be changed. Summoning his entire crew on watch, he sped for the reef at full speed.

Fire Fighters Hampered By Winds.

Escanaba, Mich.—Forest fires, which have been burning in this vicinity for several weeks, slackened during the last 24 hours and fears felt for the safety of Escanaba have lessened. Additional reports of fire damage were received here, two farms lying in the pathway of the flames suffering principally through the loss of several thousand dollars worth of timber. Volunteer fire fighting forces in the surrounding territory reported progress in checking the flames, but it was said their work is being handicapped by high winds.

World News

BY J. R. ROBERTSON
Professor of History and Political Science, Berea College

The armistice between England and Ireland is still in force. It is believed that an informal effort is being made to bring the province of Ulster into some form of agreement with the rest of Ireland before any renewal of conferences with England. Many notable Irish leaders as well as English are hoping that a way will be found to end the bitter conflict which is so expensive and injurious to both sides.

The promise of Russia that American prisoners will be freed obliges our people to aid in feeding the suffering population. The work will not begin until such prisoners are outside the borders of Russia, nor does it in any way commit us to a recognition of the Soviet Regime, which becomes more offensive to Americans each day. These prisoners, some eight or ten in all, have been held as a basis for parley, and when the U. S. could not be won over to recognize the government, they were used to get food for the people.

Henry Morgenthau, formerly minister from the U. S. to Turkey, has accused a good deal of discussion by his attack on the Zionist movement of the Jews. He has called attention to some of the dangers that would result from the restoration of a Jewish nation in the political sense of that term. It would be likely to disturb the conditions in the East. This would be especially true should the new Zion seek to assume a fulfillment of ancient prophecies.

Lord Northcliffe, the proprietor of the London Times and a strong leader of public opinion, is now in the U. S. From recent utterances it would seem that the object of his visit is to prejudice the minds of Americans, and Englishmen as well, against Lloyd George and his Foreign Minister, Lord Curzon, with the intent of preventing them from acting as England's delegates in the Disarmament Conference.

The death of the great Italian singer, Caruso, has removed a man who had no living equal as a tenor singer. He had acquired considerable wealth and was generous in gifts and charities, especially to the unfortunate in his own profession. An interesting and unique feature of the funeral ceremonies in Naples was the use of records by which his own voice was heard. His wife was an American, and he left one child.

Preparations are under way for the disarmament conference in Washington. The League of Nations has in no way opposed the meeting, but has expressed cordial support of any movement that may accomplish the objects it has at heart. Obstacles in the way of fixing the date, setting aside pre-conference meetings, have been removed. Japan delayed the longest in accepting the invitation, but has finally decided to be represented. President Harding can now have his opportunity to bring about a better understanding among nations.

The matter of Europe's debt to the U. S. is an important subject of comment during the week. The Secretary of the Treasury desires to fund the debt in a systematic way, arranging for long time and lowered interest, and the foreign countries want the same thing. They are all conscious of the fact that they must pay, but they want plenty of time and less interest. Congress is inclined to oppose the Secretary of Treasury and use the debt as a lever to force foreign nations to yield to American policies, commercial and otherwise.

SAY CAPTAIN FIRED ON SELF

Camp Grant Official Report on Mystery Shots Fired at Robert Ferris.

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 8.—That Capt. Robert Ferris, Camp Grant prison officer, who last Tuesday afternoon was the victim of a bullet supposed to have been fired by the famous "phantom gunman," said to have been operating south of Rockford for more than a year, shot himself, was the finding of the official camp investigation board. The report was made public by Maj. Gen. George Bell, Jr., who refused to comment on the matter other than to say that it was probable that he would take action against Ferris.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

America Undertakes the Relief of Russia, Stricken With Famine and Pest.

CHOLERA SPREADING FAST

Supreme Council Assembles in Paris—
President Harding Attends Pilgrim
Tercentenary Fete—Sweet Bill
for Disabled Veterans Finally
Passed by Congress.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Americans who have long been held prisoners by the Russian Bolsheviks have been released, unless latest reports are misleading, and America, unofficially but energetically, has gone to the relief of the starving, pestilence stricken Russians. Agents of Mr. Hoover's organization already are distributing food and medicines, and the American Red Cross and other agencies are co-operating in the tremendous task. Walter L. Brown is directing the relief measures from Riga, and there is no lack of volunteers for the work in Russia, for scores of persons of many nationalities have offered their services, some being actuated by curiosity, some by altruism and some by the desire to get into Russia to find out what has become of relatives and friends.

Premier Briand of France has suggested that the supreme council, in session this week in Paris, consider allied co-operation with America in the Russian relief work.

Famine conditions, it appears, exist mainly in the great Volga valley, and the inhabitants are moving from it in vast hordes. The Russian authorities are trying to direct the flight of the refugees toward Siberia and the Ukraine and to keep them away from the cities. It is the swift spread of cholera that is alarming the nations bordering Russia on the west. Some of these, notably Poland, have mobilized large numbers of troops along their frontiers to turn back the hordes that are carrying the pest along with them. Despite these precautions, Berlin papers say cholera already has appeared in Warsaw and that there is danger of an epidemic of the disease in Danzig and other sea ports. The soviet commissioner of health says the task of fighting the pestilence is made terribly difficult by the horrible sanitary condition throughout virtually the entire country, and by the "mass migration, as it had been maliciously planned, distributing the infection from one place to another for thousands and tens of thousands of versts. The starving population of the Volga is moving to the south as an avalanche, sowing on its way infection and death."

Help from the outside world, though besought by Lenin, is looked on with suspicion by some of his more radical colleagues. They declare the plight of soviet Russia will be taken advantage of by the enemies of Bolshevism who will plan new counter-revolutions. That some of the latter have the same idea is indicated by the fact that Alexander Kerensky has been conferring with the French government. It is reported that he expects the downfall of Lenin and Trotsky, and that France might proffer him support and endorse Russia's claim to possession of Constantinople if he could establish a stable government which would guarantee the payment of Russia's old debt to France. Italy, too, might favor this; but Great Britain wants Greece to have the Turkish capital.

Moscow on Wednesday sent out a wireless message asking all other governments to evacuate their nationals

from southern Russia as soon as possible because there was no food for them. The foreigners, it is said, were to leave from Odessa, but as all transportation has broken down there is seemingly no way for them to reach that city from the interior. It is not only transportation that has broken down. The present crisis has brought

to light figures that show the almost absolute collapse of industry and production under the soviet regime. Paper and coal are the only industries showing in 1920 an output of as much as 20 per cent of the pre-war production.

As has been said, the interallied supreme council is now in session in Paris. The main topic for discussion is the Upper Silesian question, which is being handled by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. Colonel Harvey, American ambassador to England, also was invited to attend, and if the question of war guilt comes up the representatives of Belgium will be asked to participate. In conciliating France, the other allies have admitted the possibility or probability of sending reinforcements for the Silesian garrison and have told Berlin to provide for their transportation across Germany—which Berlin probably will do, though with bad grace. Germany continues to accuse the Poles of committing shocking outrages on the German inhabitants of Silesia, and the French of giving the Poles support, and Berlin has issued a White Book to substantiate these charges.

It was announced in Washington that soon after the President's return from his New England holiday, the formal invitations to the conference on limitation of armaments and far eastern questions would be issued. Mr. Harding still favors November 11—Armistice day—for the opening date, and the other powers may agree to this. Great Britain has abandoned any idea of a preliminary conference on Pacific matters since the American government has expressed its entire willingness that the agenda for the conference shall be arranged upon in advance. Conversations in regard to the program will begin immediately after the issuance and acceptance of the formal invitations.

Speaking at the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims, in Plymouth, Mass., President Harding declared his belief that the disarmament conference would bring to the whole world a new era of peace and freedom. Said he: "The international prospect is more than promising and the distress and depression at home are symptomatic of early recovery. Solvent financially, sound economically, unrivaled in genius, unexcelled in industry, resolute in determination and unwavering in faith, these United States will carry on."

President Harding went to Plymouth by water, and after attending the Pilgrim fete he had several days of rest at Secretary Weeks' country home in the mountains near Lancaster, N. H. During his absence the congressional conference committee, after long and seemingly inexcusable delay, agreed on the Sweet soldier relief bill, and its report was adopted by both houses. It was a certainty that the President would lose no time in affixing his signature to this law, which will reorganize and consolidate the various government agencies for the relief and care of the veterans of the great war who through wounds or illness or lack of employment are in need of assistance.

The unemployment situation as it affects the ex-service men, is decidedly serious, especially of course in the large cities. It is said that in Chicago, for instance, hundreds of them are walking the streets, jobless and homeless, and one post of the American Legion has asked the governor of Illinois to have the National Guard

armories thrown open to them, and some arrangement made for giving them plain food until they can find employment.

David H. Blair, commissioner of internal revenue, has been prying into the conduct of affairs in his bureau and has made such discoveries that he has ordered Assistant Commissioner Matson to make a thorough investigation. The serious charges against employees that are said to have been made, include the giving out of income tax statements, in violation of law, to persons who desired them for profitable purposes; collusion between persons within the bureau in a position to divulge confidential information with representatives of corporations with cases pending before the bureau; collusion of employees and outside persons in business ventures dependent upon secret information within the department, and charges that some employees have accepted money in assisting corporations and individuals to reduce their tax of one character or another.

Other charges relate to employees in the prohibition enforcement wing, involving them in aiding persons to get possession of liquor for illegal purposes and in suppressing evidence that might lead to detection and prosecution of offenders.

British shipping interests and those of America as represented by the federal shipping board are entering a war for cargoes that may have far-reaching results. It all started with the efforts of some American ship operators to get a share of the cotton carrying business from Egypt. They were told the British ship owners would fight to the finish to hold on to all of that business, whereupon the London representative of the board warned the British that retaliatory measures would be adopted. Both sides have cut rates, and the American board has reduced insurance valuations to meet the competition. The question involved, says a statement from Chairman Lasker's office, is whether British ship owners are going to keep the American merchant marine from getting its fair share of the business on the seas. "The world may as well know that we are going to establish what American rights are and then get those rights."

The seven former members of the Chicago White Sox ball team and two alleged accomplices who were charged with conspiring to throw games in the world's series of 1919, have been acquitted by a Chicago jury, apparently because the jurors did not think the specific intent to defraud the public and the baseball owners was established by the prosecution. At once the question arose whether or not the players should be reinstated in organized baseball. Judge Landis, high commissioner of baseball, replied promptly and decisively that "no player who undertakes or promises to throw a ball game, no player who sits in a conference with a bunch of crooked players and gamblers where the ways and means of throwing games are planned and does not promptly tell his club about it will ever play professional baseball."

As to the moral guilt of the accused ball players, the American public has had little or no doubt, and its belief will not be altered by the verdict of the jury which probably was made necessary by the technicalities of the law.

Death stills forever the magnificent voice of Enrico Caruso last week, and all the world mourns. The great operatic tenor, who was stricken with a serious illness in America last year, seemed well on the road to recovery and had returned to Italy to recuperate. But an interior abscess accompanied by severe peritonitis developed and he died in Naples before the surgeons could operate. The funeral services were most impressive,

and were attended by representatives of the royal family and the government of Italy and by officials of the United States, in which country he achieved his greatest triumphs. The last requiem was rendered by 400 singers.

It looks as if the federal authorities were on the point of clearing up the long series of big postal and bond robberies in various parts of the country. John W. Worthington of Chicago, well known to the police of this and other lands, has been arrested as the "brains" of the gang, and others have been taken into custody or are being hunted. The authorities declare that they have evidence to prove that Worthington and his associates engineered the \$3,000,000 Sinclair Oil company robbery in New York, the Dearborn station mail robbery in Chicago, the Council Bluffs (Ia.) mail robbery and numerous other important recent crimes. The prosecutors also have proof that the accused have been dealing largely in "doctored" Liberty bonds and washed savings stamps.

NEW CONTINENT IS FOUND

Land in Antarctic Region, Discovered
by Dr. Cope, Is Uninhabited But
Rich in Resources.

Vancouver, B. C.—Details of a new continent in the Antarctic region, described as rich in oils, minerals and furs, are contained in a cable from Sydney, N. S. W., quoting the Sydney Morning Herald, which announces findings of the British Antarctic expedition headed by Dr. Cope. Strange birds of immense size, seals, sea leopards and gorgeous emperor penguins inhabit the land, lying beyond Terra Del Fuego, the area of which has not yet been computed, according to brief dispatches reaching Sydney from the "bottom of the world."

Swept with winds, abounding with huge glaciers, the land touched is said to be an extraordinarily inhospitable part of the globe. No human inhabitants were met by the explorers.

Dr. Cope left England early in 1920 with a party of geologists to report upon the hidden wealth of the Antarctic continent, landing January 12 on the west coast of Graham's land, latitude 64.50 south, longitude 62.40 west.

Cope and his party are equipped with every modern means of travel in the Antarctic, including an airplane. His boat is returning to civilization to replenish supplies.

MEDALS FOR HEROIC CHINESE

Risk Lives in Storm to Rescue Crew
of Sinking Ship a Day's Voyage
From Hongkong.

Shanghai.—M. Wilden, French consul general at Shanghai, recommended that his government decorate Chinese and foreign members of the crew of the steamer Montegale of the Canadian Ocean Pacific services for their heroism in rescuing 66 persons from the steamer Hsientien after it had gone on the rocks in a storm a day's voyage from Hongkong.

The Hsientien, with a cargo of rice, began to take water and sink April 8. It was kept above the surface by driving it on the rocks a considerable distance from shore.

In the face of a rising storm one boat after another was put off, manned by members of the crew of the Montegale, and after hours of perilous work the rescue was effected. Four Chinese were drowned.

Journalism.

"The editor of the Chiglersville Clarion wrote a column editorial on 'Whither Are We Drifting?'"

"And what do we learn from the editor's profound observation?"

"That he doesn't know the answer to that question, and probably never will."

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women.
Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

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HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician
MARY S. WETMORE, M.D., Physician
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent
MISS HILDA SILBERMANN, R.N., Head Nurse

CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patients cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

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who traded with Honest Abe
came through with a Blue Rib-
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THESE shingles do not rot, the nail heads that fasten them do not rust off, they do not dry out, curl or split, wind does not loosen them.

This is because the body of the shingle is made of wool felt saturated and built up with Carey tempered asphalt which protects the nail heads and makes the shingle elastic, flexible and permanently water-proof.

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Berea's friends have made it possible to provide an education at a low cost. All students do some manual labor which is credited on their school bills, while many earn much of their way. These low expenses are not secured by unworthy deprivations, but students live comfortably at these rates. Half day school for those who bring least money. All applicants must make room reservations in advance by a deposit of four dollars.

FALL TERM			
	MEN	WOMEN	
Incidental Fee for Term	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00	
Room (and Board for 7 weeks)	27.95	25.30	
Amount due first of term	33.95	31.30	
Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	16.50	14.00	
Total for Term	49.55	46.30	
WINTER TERM			
Incidental Fee for term	6.00	6.00	
Room (and Board for 6 weeks)	24.90	23.40	
Amount due first of term	30.90	29.40	
Board 6 weeks, due middle of term	16.50	15.00	
Total for Term	47.40	44.40	
SPRING TERM			
Incidental Fee for term	6.00	6.00	
Room (and Board for 6 weeks)	23.10	21.50	
Amount due first of term	29.10	27.60	
Board 5 weeks, due middle of term	13.75	12.50	
Total for Term	42.85	40.10	

NOTE—College Students add \$1.00 a term to incidental fee; Vocational and Foundation students subtract \$1.00 a term from incidental fee.

A MAN FOR THE AGES

A STORY OF THE BUILDERS OF DEMOCRACY

BY IRVING BACHELLER

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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—Samson and Sarah Traylor, with their two children, Josiah and Betsy, travel by wagon from their home in Vergennes, Vt., to the West, the land of plenty. Their destination is the Country of the Sangamon, in Illinois.

CHAPTER II.—At Niagara Falls they meet a party of immigrants, among them a youth named John McNeil, who also decides to go to the Sangamon country. All of the party suffer from fever and ague. Sarah's ministrations save the life of a youth, Harry Needles, in the last stages of fever, and he accompanies the Traylors. They reach New Salem, Illinois, and are welcomed by young "Abe" Lincoln.

CHAPTER III.—Among the Traylors' first acquaintances are Lincoln's friends, Jack Kelso and his pretty daughter Bim, 16 years of age.

CHAPTER IV.—Samson decides to locate at New Salem, and begins building his house. Led by Jack Armstrong, rowdies attempt to break up the proceedings. Lincoln thrashes Armstrong. Young Harry Needles strikes Big McNoll, of the Armstrong crowd, and McNoll threatens vengeance.

CHAPTER V.—A few days later Harry, alone, is attacked by McNoll and his gang, and would have been roughly used had not Bim driven off his assailants with a shotgun. John McNeil, the Traylors' Niagara Falls acquaintance, is markedly attentive to Ann Rutledge. Lincoln is in love with Ann, but has never had enough courage to tell her so.

CHAPTER VI.—A Traylor helps two slaves, who had run away from St. Louis, to escape. Eliphalet Biggs, owner of the slaves, following them, attempts to beat up Traylor and in a fight has his arm broken.

CHAPTER VII.—Waiting for his arm to heal, Biggs meets Bim Kelso, with whom Harry Needles has fallen in love. Biggs asks for Bim's hand, but her father refuses his consent. Biggs returns to St. Louis.

This bit of fatherly counsel was a help to the boy.

"I've got a book here that I want you to read," Abe went on. "It is the 'Life of Henry Clay.' Take it home and read it carefully and then bring it back and tell me what you think of it. You may be a Henry Clay yourself by and by. The world has something big in it for every one if he can only find it. We're all searching—some for gold and some for fame. I pray God every day that He will help me to find my way—the thing I can do better than anything else—and when it is found help me to do it. I expect it will be a hard and dangerous search and that I shall make mistakes. I expect to drop some apples on my way. They'll look like gold to me, but I'm not going to lose sight of the main purpose."

When Harry got home he found Sarah sewing by the fireside, with Joe and Betsy playing by the bed. Samson had gone to the woods to split rails.

"Any mail?" Sarah asked.

"No mail," he answered.

Sarah went to the window and stood for some minutes looking out at the plain. Its sere grasses, protruding out of the snow, bled and bent in the wind. In its cheerless winter colors it was a dreary thing to see.

"How I long for home!" she exclaimed, as she resumed her sewing by the fire.

Little Joe came and stood by her knee and gave his oft repeated blessing:

"God help us and make His face to shine upon us."

She kissed him and said: "Dear comforter! It shines upon me every time I hear you say those words."

"Would you mind if I called you mother?" Harry asked.

"I shall be glad to have you do it if it gives you any comfort, Harry," she answered.

She observed that there were tears in his eyes.

"We are all very fond of you," she said, as she bent to her task.

Then the boy told her the history of his morning—the talk with Bim, with the razor omitted from it.

"Well, Harry, if she's such a fool, you're lucky to have found it out so soon," said Sarah. "She does little but ride the pony and play around with a gun. I don't believe she ever spun a hank o' yarn in her life. She'll get her teeth cut by and by."

Then fell a moment of silence. Soon she said:

"There's a bitter wind blowing and there's no hurry about the rails, I guess. You sit here by the fire and read your book this forenoon. Maybe it will help you to find your work."

So it happened that the events of Harry's morning found their place in the diary which Sarah and Samson kept. Long afterward Harry added the sentences about the razor.

One evening Sarah and Samson, with Harry, went to a debate in the tavern on the issues of the day, in which Abe won the praise of all for an able presentation of the claim of Internal Improvements. During that evening Alexander Ferguson declared that he would not cut his hair until Henry Clay became President, the news of which resolution led to a like insanity in others and an age of unexampled hairiness on that part of the border.

For Samson and Sarah the most notable social event of the winter was a chicken dinner at which they and Mr. and Mrs. James Rutledge and Ann and Abe Lincoln and Doctor Allen were the guests of the Kelsos. That night Harry stayed at home with the children.

Kelso was in his best mood. "Come," he said, "when dinner was ready. 'Life is more than friendship. It is partly meat.'"

"And mostly Kelso," said Doctor Allen.

"Ah, Doctor! Long life has made you as smooth as an old shilling and nimbler than a sixpence," Kelso declared. "And, speaking of life, Aristotle said that the learned and the unlearned were as the living and the dead."

"It is true," Abe interposed. "I say it, in spite of the fact that it slays me."

"You? No! You are alive to your finger tips," Kelso answered.

"But I have mastered only eight books," said Abe.

"And one—the book of common sense, and that has wised you," Kelso went on. "Since I came to this country I have learned to beware of the one-book man. There are more living men in America than in any land I have seen. The man who reads one good book thoughtfully is alive and often my master in wit or wisdom. Reading is the gate and thought is the pathway of real life."

"I think that most of the men I know have read the Bible," said Abe.

"A wonderful and a saving fact! It is a sure foundation to build your life upon."

Kelso paused to pour whiskey from a jug at his side for those who would take it.

"Let us drink to our friend Abe and his new ambition," he proposed.

"What is it?" Samson asked.

"I am going to try for a seat in the legislature," said Abe.

The toast was drunk, and by some in water, after which Abe said:

"If you have the patience to listen to it, I'd like to read my declaration to the voters of Sangamon county."

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Reynolds called for volunteers to check the invasion.

Abe, whose address to the voters had been printed in the Sangamon Journal, joined a volunteer company and soon became its captain. On the tenth of April he and Harry Needles left for Richland to go into training. Samson was eager to go, but could not leave his family.

Bim Kelso rode out into the fields where Harry was at work the day before he went away.

"I'm going away," the boy said, in a rather mournful tone.

"I hate to have you go. I just love to know you're here, if I don't see you. Only I wish you was older and knew more."

There was half a moment of silence. She ended it by saying:

"Ann and I are going to the spelling school tonight."

"Can I go with you?"

"Could you stand it to be talked to and scolded by a couple of girls till you didn't care what happened to you?"

"Yes; I've got to be awful careless."

"We'll be all dressed up and ready at quarter of eight. Come to the tavern. I'm going to have supper with Ann. She is just terribly happy. John McNeil has told her that he loves her. It's a secret. Don't you tell."

"I won't. Does she love him?"

"Devotedly; but she wouldn't let him know it—not yet. I reckon he'll be plumb anxious before she owns up. But she truly loves him. She'd die for him."

"Girls are awful curious—nobody can tell what they mean," said Harry.

"Sometimes they don't know what they mean themselves. Often I say something or do something and wonder and wonder what it means. Did you ever ride a horse sitting backwards—when you're going one way and looking another and you don't know what's coming?" she asked.

"What's behind you is before you and the faster you go the more danger you're in?" Harry laughed.

"Isn't that the way we have to travel in this world, whether we're going to love or to mill?" the girl asked, with a sigh. "We cannot tell what is ahead. We see only what is behind us. It is very sad."

Harry looked at Bim. He saw the tragic truth of the words and suddenly her face was like them. Unconsciously in the midst of her playful talk this thing had fallen. He did not know what to make of it.

"I feel sad when I think of Abe," said Harry. "He don't know what is ahead of him, I guess. I heard Mrs. Traylor say that he was in love with Ann."

"I reckon he is, but he don't know how to show it. He's never told her. I reckon he's mighty good, but he don't know how to love a girl. Did you ever see an elephant talking with a cricket?"

"Not as I remember," said Harry.

"I never did myself, but if I did, I'm sure they'd both look very tired. It would be still harder for an elephant to be engaged to a cricket. I don't reckon the elephant's love would fit the cricket or that they'd ever be able to agree on what they'd talk about. It's some that way with Abe and Ann. She is small and spry; he is slow and high. She'd need a ladder to get up to his face, and I just tell you it ain't purty when ye get there. She ain't got a chance to love him."

"I love him," said Harry. "I think he's a wonderful man. I'd fight for him till I died. John McNeil is nothing but a grasshopper compared to him."

"That's about what my father says," Bim answered. "I love Abe, too, and so does Ann, but it ain't the hope to die, marryin' love. It's like a man's love for a man or a woman's love for a woman. John McNeil is handsome—he's just plumb handsome, and smart, too. He's bought a big farm and is going into the grocery business. Mr. Rutledge says he'll be a rich man."

"I shouldn't wonder. Is he going to the spelling school?"

"No, he went off to Richland today with my father to join the company. They're going to fight the Injuns, too."

The shell sounded for dinner. Bim started for the road at a gallop, waving her hand. He unhitched his team and followed it slowly across the black furrows toward the barn.

He did not go to the spelling school. Abe came at seven and said that he and Harry would have to walk to Springfield that night and get their equipment and take the stage in the morning. Abe said if they started right away they could get to the Globe tavern by midnight. In the hurry and excitement Harry forgot the spelling school. To Bim it was a tragic thing. Before he went to bed that night he wrote a letter to her.

CHAPTER IX.

In Which Bim Kelso Makes History, While Abe and Harry and Other Good Citizens of New Salem Are Making an Effort to That End in the Indian War.

In the midst of springtime there came cheering news from the old home in Vermont—a letter to Sarah from her brother, which contained the welcome promise that he was coming to visit them and expected to be in Beardstown about the fourth of May. Samson drove across country to meet the steamer. He was at the landing when the Star of the North arrived. He saw every passenger that came ashore, and Eliphalet Biggs, leading his big bay mare, was one of them; but the expected visitor did not arrive. There would be no other steamer bringing passengers from the East for a number of days.

Samson went to a store and bought a new dress and sundry bits of finery for Sarah. He returned to New Salem with a heavy heart. Sarah stood in the open door as he drove up.

"Didn't come," he said mournfully. Without a word, Sarah followed him to the barn, with the tin lantern in her hand. He gave her a hug as he got down from the wagon. He was little given to like displays of emotion.

"Don't feel bad," he said.

"I've given them up—I don't believe we shall ever see them again," said Sarah, as they were walking toward the door. "I think I know how the dead feel who are so soon forgotten."

"Ye can't blame 'em," said Samson. "They've probably heard about the Injun scare and would expect to be massacred if they came."

Indeed the scare, now abating, had spread through the border settlements and kept the people awake at nights. Samson and other men, left in New Salem, had met to consider plans for a stockade.

"And then there's the fever an' ague," Samson added.

"Sometimes I feel sorry I told 'em about it, because they'll think it worse than it is. But we've got to tell the truth if it kills us."

"Yes; we've got to tell the truth," Samson rejoined. "There'll be a railroad coming through here one of these days and then we can all get back and forth easy. If it comes it's going to make us rich. Abe says he expects it within three or four years."

Sarah had a hot supper ready for him. As he stood warming himself by the fire she put her arms around him and gave him a little hug.

"You poor tired man!" she said. "How patient and how good you are!"

There was a kind of apology for this moment of weakness in her look and manner. Her face seemed to say: "It's silly but I can't help it."

"I've been happy all the time, for I knew you was waiting for me," Samson remarked. "I feel rich every time I think of you and the children. Say, look here."

He untied the bundle and put the dress and finery in her lap.

"Well, I want to know!" she exclaimed, as she held it up to the candlelight. "That must have cost a pretty penny."

"I don't care what it cost—it ain't half good enough—not half," said Samson.

As he sat down to his supper he said:

"I saw that slaver, Biggs, get off the boat with his big bay mare. There was a darky following him with another horse."

"Good land!" said Sarah. "I hope he isn't coming here. Mrs. Onstot told me today that Bim Kelso has been getting letters from him."

"She's such an odd little critter and she's got a mind of her own—anybody could see that," Samson reflected. "She ought to be looked after purty careful. Her parents are so taken up with shooting and fishing and books they kind o' forget the girl. I wish you'd go down there tomorrow and see what's up. Jack is away, you know."

"I will," said Sarah.

It was nearly two o'clock when Samson, having fed and watered his horses, got into bed. Yet he was up before daylight, next morning, and singing a hymn of praise as he kindled the fire and filled the tea kettle and lighted his candle lantern and went out to do his chores while Sarah, partly reconciled to her new disappointment, dressed and began the work of another day. So they and Abe and Harry and others like them, each under the urge of his own ambition, spent their great strength in the building and defense of the republic and grew prematurely old. Their work began and ended in darkness and often their days were doubled by the burdens of the night. So in the reckoning of their time each year was more than one.

(To be Continued)

Hopeless
I don't expect
To live to see
All things the way
They ought to be.

Tactful.

"He's tactful."

"Think so?"

"When I gave him my excuse for being late he said it was better than none."

"Where is the tact?"

"That was his easy way of letting me know that I had a poor excuse."

Men—the Mean Things.

Mrs. Smart—My husband has just rung up to say he won't be home to dinner tonight.

Mrs. Knagg—Aren't men brutes! Mine has stuck at home every night for over a week.

Found "Unknown Soldier" Was Her Missing Son

Just as the body of an "unknown soldier" was being lowered into the grave at St. Paul, Minn., Mrs. Mary Johnson, drawn to the service by the ache of a mother heart for her missing son, asked that the coffin be opened. She staggered back, sobbing.

The body was that of her son, George L. Johnson, a disabled veteran, who was killed two weeks ago on his way to take a position obtained through the American Legion. The body had lain unclaimed in the morgue.

REVISING TAXES UNPLEASANT JOB

DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT MAKE REDUCTION BY CONGRESS DIFFICULT.

BURDEN IS ON REPUBLICANS

Seemingly Unavoidable Expenditures, Including Huge Sum for Shipping Board, Will Make Savings by General Dawes Look Exceedingly Small.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—The house of representatives is facing the task of taxation legislation. The members are trying to put a good face on the matter, but taxation is looking at them with not altogether a pleasing countenance. Taxation is an ugly customer. Congressmen do not like to deal with it, and the people do not like to have it dealt with although they know that the denying thereof is inevitable.

Congress has taken note of what Chairman Lasker of the shipping board has said concerning his forthcoming request that congress appropriate \$300,000,000 to pay the board's expenses for the coming fiscal year. The chairman's words were: "This may throw sand on the gears of taxation revision, but I cannot help it."

Every political party when it is in power looks dismal-eyed at the problem of tax revision. Fairly definite promises were made by both parties in their national conventions that the taxes of the nation would be reduced. It turned out that it is the lot of the Republican majority to do it. How is it going to be done?

There are those in Washington who easily can understand why the house put off tax revision until after it had finished with the tariff. It was simply a case of postponing the most disagreeable and probably the most disappointing work that was to confront the law makers during the present session.

Not only the probable request for \$300,000,000 for the shipping board, but a dozen other things have been dribbling sand into the gears of the tax revision machinery. Congress has cut out adjusted compensation legislation at the request of the President, but in the earlier recesses into what it was to cost to run the government, the bonus was given no consideration. Therefore the relief is not material.

Makes Dawes' Savings Look Puny.

Here is Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes hard at work in the sweltering Washington weather trying to save money for the country, and yet every day he gets news which means that though he shall accomplish what the boy called a Herculean job, the results with a dollar sign before them will appear pitifully small when placed side by side with the enforced expenditures of government. General Dawes will deserve just as much credit as if congress were not compelled to spend its fun, and also its ton of good money, but it probably will be a little bit discouraging to know that the huge sum which he probably will save may appear like a shriveled shrub alongside of a sequoia of compulsory expenditures.

Members of the Republican majority are asking themselves today how taxes can be cut with the demand for money which is constantly being heard through the hole in the cashier's window. There are expenditures which can be cut off, but there is a day of reckoning for the government, just as there is for the small business man. The administration through its selective commissions and committees like those of which Dawes and Walter F. Brown are the chiefs, has done all that it can apparently to produce offsets against expenditures, but the grim fact remains that congress must make provisions for huge governmental expenses, and that in order to do it must make provisions for taxation.

Republicans Have Some Hope.

The leaders of the Republican party seem to feel, and justly so probably, that if they can make a showing of a reduction of taxation, relieving the burdens where they fall heaviest, not only on the big fellow but on the little fellow, they will be secure in the continued confidence of the country. At the same time they know that taxation and other sources of revenue, if there be any such, must produce a sufficient amount of money to meet in full the running expenses of a big government with all kinds of work in hand and with all kinds of debts to meet.

Interest in taxation legislation is one hundred times keener than in any tariff legislation. An American puts his hand in his pocket and draws out cash when the tax collector comes round. He may lose some cash through the tariff, but he does not know much about it. Of course, also, he may gain a little something through the tariff, but perhaps he knows less about this than he does about the loss.

The house will put through tax legislation under a rule limiting debate. The senate will talk taxes through the twilight and darkness of many days. If taxation could be talked to death the senate is the body to do it, but it is in this day an extremely lively, well-developed, hard-fisted subject. An American can be taxed to death, but he cannot retaliate on his adversary. Madden Wants Constitution Amended. Another amendment to the Constitution has been introduced. It

was drawn by Representative Madden of Illinois, the new chairman of the greater appropriations committee of the house which from now on will be known as the budget committee. The amendment will give the President of the United States the power to veto any appropriation bill, either in whole or in part, "so that he may exercise his discretion in eliminating any item which to him seems extravagant, wasteful and unwise." The quoted words are those of Representative Madden.

The Constitution of the United States gives the President the power to veto any bill as a whole, but it does not give him the power to veto parts of bills. Of course it is easily seen that to give the executive power to veto parts of all kinds of legislation might result in an abuse of power, and in infinite confusion, but appropriation bills are one thing and other kinds of bills are another thing.

Through the whole legislative history of the United States the appropriation bills at different

For Sale

One of the Best Located and Nicest Homes in Berea, Lot 100x400 feet, Located at 106 West Chestnut Street.

Modern nine-room house with bath, dressing room, wardrobes, halls, three porches, good well, cistern, beautiful lawn, fine shade trees, good garden, fruit for family use. Possession at once.

W. B. HARRIS, Owner

Berea

Kentucky

Local Page

News of Berea and Vicinity,
Gathered from a Variety
of Sources.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner Gott and daughter, Margaret Ruth, of Ravenna, spent the first of the week with Mrs. Gott's mother and step-father, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rutherford, of Chestnut street.

Mrs. Gilbert Terrill and sons, Ralph and Roger, of Walnut Meadow, spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Terrill's step-mother, Mrs. Joseph Rutherford, of Chestnut street.

Miss Margaret Lewis has recently returned from a visit with friends at Houstonville, Ky.

Professor C. D. Lewis, of Jackson street, went to Frankfort on Monday, August 9, to have a conference with George Colvin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Miss Mary White, of Irvine, Ky., is visiting her cousin, Miss Bernice Norris, and her aunt, Mrs. Myra Norris.

Miss Edith Harwood, Mrs. Myra Norris and Miss Bernice Norris spent last week-end in Richmond, Ky.

Mrs. Maggie D. Golden left last Tuesday morning for Cleveland, O., where she expects to make her future home with her son, H. Leo Golden, and wife. Her address is 7408 Cedar Ave.

Geo. G. Dick, who has been away on a year's leave of absence, is again back in his office as Superintendent of Heat and Power Plant.

Howard Elkins, who has been working in the Porter-Moore Drug Store, is spending his vacation with his two brothers and other relatives at Gibson City, Illinois.

Mrs. Anna Craven, of Versailles, Ky., is visiting her brothers, LaRue and Ed. Elkin.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. Brown are rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter at their home.

Mrs. Eva Fowler has been suffering with rheumatism for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Porter motored to Iowa last week.

W. O. Prowse and Miss Fessenden left Tuesday for the Northwest, where they expect to spend the rest of the summer. They expect to return before school opens in the fall.

Dean Edwards, of the Foundation Department, will leave Friday for Crossmore, N. C., where he will assist Miss Sloop in her school.

Mrs. Dick, of Hamilton, O., has come to Berea to spend the winter with her son, George Dick.

Evelyn Muncy was able to return from the hospital, where she had been for two weeks, early in the week. She has been there recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

D. W. Webb has been quite sick at his home on Jackson street, but is improving now.

Mrs. Sam Welch has been enjoying a visit from Mrs. Dr. Botkin and her two children, of Lexington.

Dean Clark and family are spending a vacation in Madison, O.

THE ECONOMY THE ECONOMY

THE ECONOMY

We Are Glad When You Are Pleased

We want to tell you about our coffee. We sell you a pound for 25c in grain and will grind it for you. If it is not as good value as you ever used for more money, we will give it to you.

Buy Dried and Canned Fruits and Vegetables Now and Save MONEY

R. R. HARRIS

Telephone 130.

Chestnut St.

Robert Brown, who graduated from the college last year with a Ph.B., degree, and went to his home in Alabama for awhile, has returned to Berea and intends to be in school here again during the next year.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Boss Parsons was buried Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. Robertson, who has been teaching courses in history in the summer school at the University of Kentucky, is in Berea for the rest of the summer and will be here when school opens in the fall, to assume his work as teacher of history in the College. While away Dr. Robertson had opportunity, in Lexington and Frankfort, to examine a good many important sources of Kentucky history. He says that he is glad to get back to Berea, that this is the best place on earth in which to live. We agree with him, and this is no reflection upon any other spot on this planet.

Mrs. I. L. Isaacs and children returned to their home at Waco, after a very pleasant visit with Mrs. J. H. Jackson on Chestnut street.

Homer Johnson, of Bloomington, Ill., who has been here taking treatment from our doctors, is well again and returned home, accompanied by Justus Jackson and Billy Black.

Earl Isaacs, of Waco, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. J. H. Jackson.

Mrs. W. H. Duncan and children returned Wednesday to their home in Latonia, after a delightful visit with Mrs. J. H. Jackson and other relatives.

W. H. Duncan, of Latonia, visited in Berea during the fair and was accompanied home by John C. Jackson, of Winding Gulf, W. Va.

Ralph Lephart and the two Mentzer brothers, who were members of the College last year, have written from Harlan county, Ky., where they are selling books, that they have succeeded in getting on the company honor roll and expect to be in College here again in September.

Mrs. R. L. Eversole and daughter left Saturday for a visit with relatives in Virginia.

William Hays, 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hays, who has been quite sick for some time, is reported to be improving rapidly.

Rev. Mr. Wescott, who was employed during the last year in the College Treasurer's Office, gave up his work there last week and went East. He had not decided definitely just where he would locate, but intends to get back into pastoral work. Mr. Wescott was a good man in the Treasurer's Office, well qualified, but the ministry is the thing that he loves, and we are for him there.

Dr. C. G. Daugherty and wife and the Misses Holliday, of Paris, Ky., were in Berea Monday, August 8, looking over the Berea College Industrial establishment. The Misses Holliday are the makers of the famous Holliday candies.

Miss Lillian Ambrose left at the first of the week for Oberlin, where she will visit in the home of her sister, Mrs. Ellis Seale.

Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Dizney have been welcome visitors in Berea for the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Taiton Combs were out of town from Thursday until Sunday visiting relatives.

Mrs. R. M. Moore was called to the home of her brother near Wallaceton at the first of the week on account of the illness of their mother, Mrs. L. C. Gabbard.

Do You Know?

That the leather business is one that NO ONE can learn in a week, month or year? My knowledge of leather and its benefits is the result of more than TWENTY YEARS of actual experience. This is one reason I am in position to give the public the best material and workmanship in Shoe and Harness Work. QUICK SERVICE and SATISFACTION.

Try THOMA

Short Street

Berea, Ky.

Dr. Hutchins will preach in Union Church next Sunday at 11 a. m. Rev. W. C. Noble will preach in Campus Tent at 7:15 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m.

Mrs. John Cunningham, who has been ill for some time, is improving and hopes to be able to visit her people in Evanston, Ill., next week.

R. T. Miller, the college baker, and wife and little grandchild are spending a vacation in Knoxville, Tenn.

Rev. A. E. Thompson, trustee of Berea College and Principal of Lincoln Memorial Institute, and Mrs. Thompson are in Berea this week. Mr. Thompson was one time pastor of the Berea Union Church.

A large number of the summer school students spent a joyful outing on East Pinnacle Saturday night and Sunday. John Miller, Mrs. Carne, her sister, Christine McFerrin, and mother-in-law occupied "World Afar Cottage" from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning. It is our opinion that they would have stayed longer, but it quit raining, and it is always easier to come home than to get a drink on West Pinnacle when the rain stops falling.

A delightful birthday party was given Luther Ambrose at his home on Chestnut street, Saturday evening, August 6. The following friends were present: Misses Edith Tutt, Lucile Stuart, Robert Brown, and Professor and Mrs. Thompson. Dinner was served at 6 o'clock. There were no candles in the cake, but it is rumored that Luther is 23 years old.

10c GINGHAM SALE
Begins Saturday, August 13th
No limit to the purchases. Customers may buy as many yards as they prefer, until it is all gone.

Mrs. S. R. Baker
Main Street It Berea, Ky.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH
Bible topic: Paul in Iconium and Lystra.

Golden text: Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God and Him only shalt thou serve.

Be on time, Sunday, 9:45 a. m. On time, I am so glad.

The Bible School extended invitation to the Glades Bible School to meet with us soon. We hope that they accept.

To the members of the Christian church: you are requested to be present, Sunday, 11:45 a. m., for important business. If you cannot be there, be sure and send proxy. Building committee, friends and workers with us are welcome.

FAREWELL PICNIC

Professor and Mrs. E. F. Dizney, after a two-months' visit with relatives in Nebraska, stopped over for about a week in Berea, on the way to their new field of labor, at Evans, Ky. They were guests at Prof. L. V. Dodge's, B. W. Hart's, etc. On Saturday evening, the 6th, a delightful picnic party was given in their honor on the grounds of their Berea home, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Association and the Missionary Society, of which latter organization Mrs. Dizney had been twice the president. The weather was ideal, the attendance large and cordial, the viands abundant and toothsome. All evidenced the esteem in which our departing friends are held.

WIFE OF BEREA PROFESSOR MEETS ACCIDENT IN CHICAGO

Word comes that Mrs. Guilliams, wife of Professor Guilliams of the Normal School, who went to Chicago a few days ago to spend the rest of the summer, was struck by an automobile as she started to cross the street at the corner of Washington and Dearborn. She was immediately taken to the Chicago Polyclinic Hospital, where it was discovered that she had suffered the fracture of a hip bone. In a brief letter to Mr. Guilliams in Berea, she stated she was getting along very well and was under the care of one of the best surgeons in Chicago. Details of the occurrence have not been obtained.

PITTS-ARNOLD

Professor J. Fred Arnold, for several years director of the Bijou Theatre orchestra and the Florentine Music Studio at Battle Creek, Mich., and Miss Esther Pitts, daughter of J. L. Pitts, Berea, Ky., left Battle Creek, July 23rd and were privately married and immediately started on their honeymoon trip, stopping at Niagara Falls for several days and enjoying the boat trips on the Great Lakes there; also visiting at Buffalo, N. Y., and from there to Mr. Arnold's former home in Eastern Pennsylvania.

Miss Pitts held a responsible position at the Battle Creek Sanatorium, at which place she met Mr. Arnold, while he was working there as director of the above mentioned orchestra. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold are enjoying their vacation in Eastern Pennsylvania and expect to continue their trip by auto thru the South.

The place of their future residence is as yet undecided, but may be either in Chicago, Duluth, Milwaukee or St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEGION

The commander of the Local Post called a meeting on the College campus, Saturday evening, August 6, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent this Post at the American Legion conference to be held at Lexington, September 1, 2, and 3. James M. Reinhardt and Walter White were elected as delegates, and immediately following the election a motion was carried, instructing the delegates to vote in favor of the four-fold compensation plan. Several questions affecting ex-service men were brought up and given limited discussion.

BEREA-RICHMOND AUTO LINE

Time-Table
Leaves Richmond (Glyndon Hotel) 7:00 a. m.
Arrives Berea 7:45 a. m.
Leaves Berea (Boone Tavern) 10:00 a. m.
Arrives Richmond 10:45 a. m.
Fare \$1.25

Classified Advertisements

LOST—Silver spoon with Lakeland, Fla., on bowl. Lost on Depot or Chestnut street. Reward for return to Mrs. M. L. Spink.

FOR SALE

New 5-room house; basement, water, and lights; also 50-acre farm, 1-2 miles from Berea; well improved. For a bargain, write or call owner—J. M. Carrier, Berea, Ky., Phone No. 10.

BRING US YOUR HORSESHOEING AND REPAIR WORK

We have added another blacksmith to our force, and we are now in a position to handle all work promptly. **THE COLLEGE BLACKSMITH**

Transferring, Moving and Hauling of All Kinds

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GOOD CAR FOR SALE

Model 4 Overland Roadster. Has not been run 1000 miles. Guaranteed to be in good condition. Your chance to buy a good car.

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ANNOUNCES ROUND TRIP EXCURSION FARE

\$2.42 Via Livingston

BEREA to BRODHEAD

Account Brodhead Fair

Tickets on sale August 16 to 18, inclusive.

Tickets good for return to reach Berea before midnight August 20.

For further or detailed information, apply to local ticket agent.

Paying by Check

is the safest and most convenient way of meeting household expenses. There is no danger of loss by fire or theft, and you always have a legal receipt.

Protect your money by opening a household checking account in the Berea National Bank and enjoy not only the convenience of this satisfying service, but also the assurance of safety which our FEDERAL RESERVE MEMBERSHIP brings.

We Pay 4% on Saving Accounts, also.

Berea National Bank

J. L. GAY, Cashier

BEREA

KENTUCKY

Queen Esther?

Yes indeed, we will give Queen Esther, with the best cast of soloists, and the best chorus we have ever had, and fine orchestra.

Triumphal March with Horse and all on Stage
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 13, 1921

Admission 15c

Harmonia Society

Tabernacle

College Campus

Berea, Ky.

Notary Public

Phone No. 49

W. B. WALDEN

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Practice 48 Chestnut St., by M. E. Church in all Courts **BEREA, KY.**

FIRST TO WIN GOLD MEDAL

Dale Collier of Rock Island, Ill., has the honor of being the first scout to win the new gold medal just designed for the Court of Honor, by Belmore Brown, the explorer. The incident which won the coveted National Scout Medal of Honor for young Collier occurred last January.

The boy had just started on an errand for his mother when he noticed three men walking on the ice on the river. Even as he saw them he perceived to his horror that the ice was breaking beneath them. He ran about 300 yards and found an old boat. There were no oars but he snatched up a piece of board and jumping into the boat broke his way through to where one of the men was sinking. The boy threw him the board and pulled the boat, fast filling with water, close to the shore. Then emptying out the boat he set out again in search of the others. This time, not having even the board to help him, he beat his way through the ice downstream with his fists. By this arduous process he finally got to where the other two men were. He managed with much difficulty to get both into the boat, which then began to sink from the weight and having shipped so much water. The men being unconscious, the boy bailed for dear life with his hands, screaming for help. Another boat reached them in time and all were gotten ashore. Not content with his already heroic achievement young Collier worked over the unconscious men trying to induce artificial respiration. He succeeded in the case of one man but the other who was just recovering from an illness never regained consciousness. The story is one of the most striking of the many noteworthy instances of scout pluck and resourcefulness that have passed through the hands of the Court of Honor and Scout Collier well deserves the honor accorded him.

SCOUTS ON THE JOB.

Out in Bellingham, Wash., some spectators chuckled with approval over the following incident and reported it to the local papers: A quart bottle of milk had been dropped in the street and lay splintered into a thousand pieces prepared to do their worst to all passing tress. Two lads in khaki "happened along." Instantly their sharp eyes took in the situation. "Boy Scout Safety!" they shouted in unison and swooped down upon the broken bits of glass, which in another moment were gathered up and deposited in the proper receptacle. An excellent object lesson this, to all who witnessed the incident and another proof that scouting is doing just what it claims to do—makes responsible citizens.

A small boy pushed accidentally to the ground in a school yard recently suffered a broken leg. Instantly there were boy scouts at hand to take charge

"Hitting On All Six"

If you want to do your share toward "accelerating" the return of normal conditions, stop the "back-fire" in the motor of your household's labors—clear out the "carbon" of sluggishness—take up the carburetor of "pep" and "throw 'er in high"—straight away. Look about your home—see what you really should have in the way of

NEW PLUMBING OR PLUMBING REPAIRS

Prices are right—they're practically normal, as low as there is any reason to expect, at least for years to come.

J. F. CLEMMER

Phone 83

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with

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Berea, Kentucky

I Want to Do Your Shoe Repairing

I want an opportunity to convince you that I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY and give your feet comfort. And I want to further convince you that our work and material is of the very best, coupled with quick service, at prices no higher than you pay for inferior work and poor service. All work guaranteed.

See THOMA

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Berea, Ky.

F. L. MOORE'S

Jewelry Store

FOR

First Class Repairing AND

Fine Line of Jewelry

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor JAMES M. REINHARDT, Associate Editor and Business Mgr.

Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

Morals and Dresses

We frequently hear the average citizen generalizing in his statements without producing sufficient proof to establish facts. We hear on every hand that modern dress is breaking down the morals of our young people, and old ones, too, so far as that is concerned. But the actual condition of society does not bear out these charges. Hamilton Holt says, "morals as to sex have been improving for a century past and longer, are improving, and will improve. No one doubts this who has given the subject patient inquiry and long observation. The world is a cleaner place to live in than it once was."

Breaking a custom or a convention with some people means degeneration. Christianity has undergone the hardest trials of its history while breaking down conventions and orthodoxy, and working out the true principles of Christ, which are distinctly social as well as personal. When the style of dress is changed, it means the changing of custom, and the upsetting of a grooved mind. Who under the shining sun would wish to revert to the days of the hoop skirts and trains. On the other hand, no modest person wishes the dresses to get much shorter than they are at the present time. There are extremes in everything. The extreme faddist does not make a serious impression upon the community, neither does the prim, antiquated citizen of the last century who has been projected into present day life.

The former becomes the target and the latter the shooter. But leaving out the extremist in both directions, how much more beautiful, more healthy, more pure minded is the easy, free and unencumbered girl of the present day than her sister of three decades ago? Freedom and open mindedness do not mean immorality; immorality starts from within and more often comes from ignorance and degeneracy than from the prevailing customs.

There was a time when conventionality would not permit a person to say "leg" in polite society; now it is recognized that the above-mentioned projection of our anatomy is an indispensable member. The study of hygiene and healthful practices, proper out-of-door dress, surgery, and medical science have all contributed to breaking down the conventions of earlier days and ushering in the woman of the present day with the most sensible customs and habits of living in all the history of the human race.

Let the giddy headed follow the extremes, but you will always find the great mass of American girls taking the course of common sense and true propriety.

War With Mexico

When are we going to declare war on Mexico? It is written in the stars that the United States must fight Mexico, provided the American Public heeds the unceasing alarms of the militaristic press and junker statesmen. It is possible for a great and noble nation like the United States to close the curtain over the high and worthy principles that called it into existence by stooping to the level of more benighted and backward countries.

We assume, without further argument, that Mexico contains an unsheltered flock, that they all wear red shirts with concealed weapons in the front. We also herald from mountain top and valley the news of the vicious character of the Mexican Government. We hear the cry for help going up from private citizens, "why don't you protect American rights in Mexico?" We see Wm. R. Hearst "venting his spleen" because the United States does not wipe Mexico from the map. Why is Mr. Hearst so wrought up against Mexico? It is because he owns three million acres of oil and timber land there, and has not been able to exploit it as he would like. The demand is going to Washington for the United States Government to assume a position that would precipitate war in Mexico, in case any of the personal holdings of American citizens are interfered with.

Now suppose that the Government of Mexico should enact laws that would abridge the rights of personal property holders, such as were enacted in the United States against the liquor traffic, Americans owning property in Mexico would demand the U. S. Government to make good their losses even if it meant war. There are many liabilities to the individual or government who assumes responsibility for private investments in foreign countries. To the average thinker, the act of the United States going to war with Mexico to satisfy the greed of a few millionaires would be contrary to the true missionary principles of our country. If conditions become so intolerable that this great land of a hundred million people with three hundred billions of wealth cannot longer endure them, then we enthusiastically cry, "declare war on Mexico."

Dr. Robertson in The Citizen Office

Our readers will be glad to know that Dr. Robertson has returned from the University of Kentucky, where he has been teaching this summer, and has resumed the work of supplying the World News column for The Citizen.

The thermometer equals a pretty woman in fickleness.

College men may become great, but seldom by degrees.

What do they mean these days when they call anybody a czar?

One good thing about a nickel cigar is that it's usually fireproof.

You can suppress a divorce suit, but you can't suppress the suppression.

Perhaps in time to come people will take once more to building houses.

Perhaps it's the "chow" in Schlimschow that the Poles and Germans are after.

There is no harm in talking about disarmament so long as we do not do it first.

As finally corrected that slacker list should be the "Who's Not Who" in America.

The world owes you a living, but it expects you to develop some skill as a collector.

The idea that two can live as cheap as one was probably started by a newsworm.

The mosquito that was found with a bill two inches long probably was the landlord.

What has become of the old-fashioned dance in which the dancers moved their feet?

"Better business ahead, says banker"—headline. The only trouble is catching up with it.

A scientist says the earth is 360,000,000,000 miles away from the center of the universe. "Ball!"

A man should not build his house on sand, but building one these days requires a lot of it.

Flying is said to be as safe as canoeing. That is one of the worst knocks flying has yet received.

A New York surety company says husbands are more honest than bachelors. They have to be.

Why deny Europe the credit for winning the war? We've given her credit for everything else.

An Austrian crown is worth about a quarter of a cent, and King Carl's is worth even less than that.

"He is not in. He has gone to play golf," renders "Will you take a chair and wait?" quite superfluous.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR LIFTS AND ENTERTAINS

If you could have been in New York, July 7-15, 1921, you would have been in one of the biggest and most enthusiastic World Conventions that has been held since the birth of the Christian Endeavor, over forty years ago. At this convention there were 25,000 delegates from 85 different nations of the world and the leading ministers and statesmen of our own nation.

We in Berea pride ourselves in the fact that we live in a town which is known thruout the U. S. and in many foreign countries. We, the Endeavors of the Berea Union Church, especially feel that we are lined up with a good and great cause when we belong to the great world organization, Christian Endeavor. We of the Union Church are glad because we belong to one of the largest societies of the world. We show this by the rousing meetings we have in the tent from 6:15 to 7:15 every Sunday evening. All citizens and students are welcome to these meetings.

Christian Endeavor in Berea is very much alive in the social line, as was shown Saturday night for two hours, on the lawn just back of the Chapel. There were about 150 people at this social. Our hearts were cheered with a few good songs at the beginning of the social. Then there were several groups of games started by the Social Committee and Professor Smith. The old were made young again, and the young were filled with fun. Many games were played, such as, Marching Around the Levy, passing the bean sack, dropping the handkerchief, beating your friend with the paper billy, and finding your mate. All this took place, and at the same time gave opportunity to some of the young men to have a chat with their best girls.

THE HEFFNER-VENSON COMPANY PLAYS TO BIG CROWDS

We had a few minutes' conversation with Billy Bane, the manager and successful pilot of the Heffner-Vinson Stock Co., that played to large crowds every night last week. He says, we try to please the children, because we like to hear them laugh. We try to please the ladies with a clean, moral and refined show, and when we do that we have got the men coming and bringing their families and boosting the whole show to the neighbors.

Billy says that he believes in having the best of talent and giving a good show at a reasonable price. Judging from the crowds who pushed their way in to hear the Heffner-Vinson Co. last week, when the show comes to Berea again they will have to have a larger tent to accommodate the multitudes.

Billy gave us a good show, and the entire company, so far as we can learn, conducted themselves commendably both on and off the stage. They were highly appreciative of small courtesies and thoughtful of their patrons. On one evening when the tent was unusually crowded, the young man in the orchestra gave his seat to a lady and went out himself to find another.

Mr. Heffner and Miss LeRoy, the leading characters, deserve their title, and this is no reflection upon the other players. Mrs. Venson plays equally well the part of an aristocrat and the superstitious old "Mammy." The type of comedy furnished was more or less of an innovation to Berea. We wondered when the little comedian, Eddy Page, walked out and diluted the first half of the program in a violent attempt to sing "vaudeville," why the company kept him, but when he appeared the second time in his steel rimmed spectacles and striped canvas pantaloons, we were convinced that he was worth his salt. Just as we had pronounced "Eddy" the funniest man in the company, Heffner walked out and called for his "jazz-bo," and we had to take it all back. Mr. Wright, who usually took the part of the father, held his own. The only objection that was ventured anent Miss Daily, the pianist, was that she was not so located as to give everyone in the house a chance to see her play.

On the whole Billie gave a good show, tho it must be said that the last performance was a considerable letting down from the standard of the other performances, so much so as to attenuate the program of the entire week. The forces of the company were organized that night for gathering in the untouched pennies rather than for putting on a show.

The diamond ring, which was to be given to the girl receiving the largest number of votes during the week, went to Miss Bert Casteel. Several names appeared in the contest thruout the week, but on Saturday evening the race was between Misses Casteel and Montgomery.

FIND NATION'S OLDEST "FLAT"

Apartment House 1,000 Years Old Is Discovered in New Mexico.

HOUSED NEAR 10,000 PERSONS

Scientists Say It Will Take Five Years to Unearth Remains—Discloses Civilization Comparable With That of Today.

Santa Fe.—Evidence that a race once dwelt in the Chaco canyon, in New Mexico, possessing a degree of civilization comparable with our own has been unearthed by archaeologists working under the direction of the School of American Research of Santa Fe. The discoveries to date—it will be fully five years before the entire find is disclosed—consist of an apartment house containing about 1,000 rooms, together with domestic implements.

Strangely enough, there is no trace of the people—and the scientists say there must have been fully 10,000 of them—in the way of burial ground or skeletons. It is conjectured that the inhabitants left the valley in leisurely fashion, as there are no evidences of flight, when at the very zenith of their development. This exodus is estimated to have taken place fully 1,000 years ago, and, so far as the investigators have been able to learn, the people stepped out of history when the janitor turned the key in the gigantic apartment house they vacated.

As Big as Two City Squares. The shifting of sands which hid the structure for centuries gave scientists their first clue to the existence of a hitherto unknown race. Excavations disclosed a building equaling in extent about two ordinary city squares and so well constructed as to defy the ravages of time. Its curved front swings in an arc of 700 feet, and the 50,000,000 pieces of stone which form its walls bear every evidence of having been quarried and carefully cut. All that is known now is that the community consisted of approximately 10,000 persons and that they cultivated some 3,000 acres of land.

Construction of the Best. The walls of the building are re-enforced by heavy timbers just as steel rods are used today for that purpose in concrete construction. Excavation in the inner court revealed an amazing labyrinth of kivas, cists, shafts and variously walled spaces. The floors and ceilings were constructed by first laying heavy supporting timbers across from wall to wall. Upon these were laid smaller logs, placed closely side by side; over these came thin cedar slabs, next a layer of cedar bark and finally a solidly packed layer of earth. Some of the rooms show a remarkable state of preservation of both masonry and timbers.

Her Prescription.

Physician—If your wife is a doctor, why didn't you have her prescribe for you?

Patient—Too expensive. The last time she ordered me three months at Palm Beach and went with me herself.

Must Have Been.

Mrs. B.—I'm certainly glad to make your acquaintance.

Mrs. L.—I've heard so much about you!

Mrs. B.—Oh! So you're the one who enticed my servant girl away from me last fall!

More Like It.

"Husband!"

"Yes."

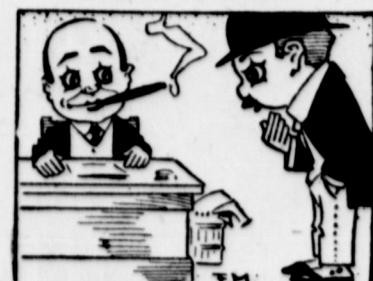
"Did you put in the order for that ton of coal?"

"Order? I put in a supplication, my dear."

Of the Other Fellow.

Madge—Have you found out, dear, that absence makes the heart fonder?

Marjorie—Indeed, I have. Since Tom has been away I've learned to love Jack ever so much more.



A WEAK MARKET

Job Hunter—Tell me, sir, is there no demand for brains in your business?

Packer—Not much. I don't know how it is. I like 'em scrambled on toast myself.

You Know Him!

He likes to gab and blab and blow; He's always braying; He talks so fast he doesn't know What he is saying.

Satisfied.

Young Wife—You used to say I was an angel. I suppose you think differently now.

Hub—Yes, thank heaven! A nice running mate I'd be for an angel, wouldn't I?

Build Your New Home

We are well prepared to furnish all kinds of building material to build good houses at remarkable prices.

Flooring \$2.50 to \$5.00 per hundred
Poplar weather boarding \$3.50 to \$7.00
Framing \$3.50 per hundred

Let us supply your needs in

BUILDING MATERIAL
at
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES

Stephens & Muncy

BLUE GRASS FAIR
LEXINGTON, SEPT. 5-10

\$50,000 PURSES \$50,000

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS, ALL KINDS
Poultry, Fox Hound, Baby Shows

BIG LABOR DAY CELEBRATION
Jr. O. U. A. M. Day, Wed., Sept. 7

HARREL'S FLYING CIRCUS—TUES-WED.
Sensational—Hazardous—Parachute Leap, Etc.

FIREWORKS EVERY NITE
RUNNING RACES DAILY

ZEIDMAN & POLLIE—25 Car Exposition Shows

Something New Every Day. REDUCED R. R. RATES
"And the Price Remains the Same"—50c

Maysville Boys Band—Every Day and Nite



THE SURPRISE PARTY

"OLD Singlefoot is going to celebrate his golden wedding tomorrow," said the assessor; "we are planning to give him a surprise party, and would like you to go along."

"You couldn't drag me there with a team of government mules," replied the village patriarch.

"About the meanest trick you can play a man is to spring a surprise party on him. Of course the majority of surprise parties are fakes. The victim has been informed in advance that he is going to be ambushed upon a certain date, and he makes his preparations accordingly. Then when the visitors arrive at his abode he pretends to be immensely astonished, and says he never dreamed of such a visitation; but the fact that he is wearing his Sunday shirt, and has his hair parted in the middle, gives the lie to all his protestations.

"There is no serious objection to a surprise party when the victim is warned in advance, although, as I have shown, it encourages skulduggery and hypocrisy, for no man can be thoroughly honest who pretends amazement over a visit he has been planning for.

"But the genuine surprise party is an outrage, and people who resort to it should be severely punished. There's nothing more humiliating to a self-respecting man than to have a whole neighborhood blow into his dwelling when he isn't looking for it.

"When I am at home I sacrifice everything to personal comfort. I take off my shoes and collar and necktie, and roll up my shirtsleeves and slip my suspenders down over my arms. I don't care how I look if I am feeling at ease. If I am expecting visitors, I go to my boudoir and fix myself up so I look like a bridegroom. My wife has theories, similar to mine, and doesn't believe in being arrayed in purple and fine linen all the time. But she wouldn't be seen looking slouchy for anything.

"Some months ago my wife casually remarked to a neighbor that my birthday would occur on the following Wednesday, and that neighbor, being a confirmed busybody, got busy and organized a surprise party. I never received the faintest hint of the scheduled catastrophe, and on the evening of my birthday I was lying on the floor of the sitting room, with about a hundred newspapers around me. My wife was wearing an old wrapper, and was popping corn on the kitchen stove. There was nobody else in the house, and we had no idea visitors would come, for it was a bad night.

"About eight o'clock, just when I was thinking of going to bed, there was a knock at the front door. My wife thought it was some boy on an errand so she went to the door with a stovehook in one hand, and the corn popper in the other, and she gave a shriek of anguish when she saw the mass meeting on the front porch. The minute the door was open all those delegates pushed themselves in, smiling and giggling as though they were doing something mighty funny.

"Our house hadn't been in such disorder in twenty years. It looked as though a couple of amateur teams had been playing basketball in it. My wife and I began apologizing and explaining, as people will do under such conditions, although they know that nobody will believe what they say; the guests assured us that it was all right, but I could see them squinting around and making mental notes for future reference, and inside of a week the story was all over town that our house was a fright, and no respectable cow could live in it.

"That was the most miserable evening I ever spent, my friends, and I have never forgiven the people who took part in that uprising. And you may be sure I'll never treat another man as I was treated."

Lost Note Redeemed.

A soldier presented himself at the commonwealth treasury in Melbourne, Australia, and said, "I am a 20-pound note and want to be cashed." He stated that he had swallowed the note at Fleurbaix when he expected to be captured. He remembered the number, and the note in question turned out to be the only one missing from a particular issue which had been recalled.

A Bad Crash.

Peters—I hear Randall got kicked out of the house when he asked old Walters for the hand of his daughter. Was he hurt much?

Poiser—Yes. He reckons he came out so fast that he collided with himself going in.—Answers, London.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

HISTORY OF PEANUT CROP

By Theo. G. Strunk, Club Member
On June 3, 1921, I broke, harrowed and marked my ground. June 6 I went to Hensley & Davidson's and bought ten cents worth of Old Virginia peanuts, which I brought home and shelled. Then I made up my hills, using a fork of manure per hill, covered over with my sandy loam soil. Having made my hills, I planted three nuts in each hill, patting the soil firm to hold moisture.

The entire crop was up by June 13, with the exception of three, which were taken up by a mole. They were plowed for the first time, June 25. I plowed close to the vines in order to get the ground in a very loose condition, as peanuts grow very much better in a loose soil. Then with my hoe I made away with the remaining weeds and grass, and also raked a small amount of soil to the young plants. On the 5th of July I took the plants thru the same hoeing as June 25, except I raked more soil to the plants this time. The peanuts were blooming July 12, and on July 14 I went over them and put dirt in the center of the cluster in order to spread out the vines so that so much energy would not be wasted sending shoots into the ground thru so much space as it would otherwise; these shoots have the peanuts on the end, and, this being the case, we readily see that if all the food is used to grow the shoots, the peanuts will come up missing. It is wonderful to see the shoots of my peanuts running into the ground from the vines, which are rapidly increasing and spreading.

A few words concerning the peanut crop is appropriate at this time.

Soils for Peanuts

While peanuts will grow on nearly any type of soil, a sandy or sandy-loam soil, preferably light in color, gives the best results. Dark soils or those containing a considerable percentage of iron are likely to stain the shells, rendering them less desirable for market. For stock-feeding purposes, however, the staining of the shells is of little consequence. Soils that become hard or compact are not adapted to peanut growing, owing to the inability of pod stems, or "pegs," to penetrate the surface.

Poorly drained or sour soils are not suited to the peanut. The ideal soil is a sandy loam containing a considerable amount of humus, or vegetable matter, together with an abundance of lime.

Preparation of the Soil

The soil for the peanut should be thoroughly prepared by plowing, harrowing, and dragging or rolling. The time to plow depends upon the character of the soil and its previous treatment. Where there is no danger of the soil washing, fall plowing is advisable, especially if any coarse materials to be turned under. Sod land should also be broken during the fall or winter. On land where there is no crop the plowing need only be done in time to allow the soil to settle before planting.

Land plowed in the spring should be harrowed a short time after plowing in order to prevent the loss of moisture. Fall-plow land should be harrowed early in the spring and at intervals of a week or ten days until the peanuts are planted.

On soils fairly well drained level culture should be practiced, but where the drainage is poor, it is advisable to throw up slight ridges upon which to plant the peanuts. Where water stands upon the land for any considerable length of time peanuts should be planted on ridges, which should be as low and flat as the conditions will allow.

Fertilizers and Manures

The peanut responds to the use of commercial fertilizers when the soil contains a reasonable amount of humus, but on soils that are adapted to peanuts large quantities of fertilizers are not necessary. A mixture containing 2 percent nitrogen 6 to 8 percent of phosphoric acid, and 6 to 8 percent of potash is recommended for sandy or sandy loam soils. This should be applied at the rate of 200 to 800 pounds to the acre, depending upon the character of the soil. The fertilizer is usually applied in a narrow strip along the row, a 1-horse fertilizer distributor being often used for the purpose. The fertilizer should be thoroughly mixed with the soil. Barnyard or stable manure should not be used the same year the peanuts are to be planted, because of the large number of weed seeds contained in the manure. Fresh manure, therefore, should be applied to the crop grown the previous season.

Importance of Lime in the Soil
Peanuts require an abundance of lime to insure proper ripening and the filling of the pods. Where the soil contains limestone or shells it may not be necessary to apply lime

but on soils that are inclined to be in the least sour, lime should be used, 1,000 pounds of fresh-burned lime or 2,000 pounds of fine ground limestone being applied every four or five years to each acre. The lime should not be applied at the same time as the commercial fertilizer, but when the land is plowed. The lime should be applied broadcast after the land is plowed and thoroughly mixed with the soil by harrowing.

Planting Peanuts

The peanut should not be planted until the soil has become quite warm, and, as a rule, a little later than corn. The Spanish variety may be planted later than the Virginia type, as it requires less time to complete its growth.

The best distance to plant peanuts varies according to the soil and variety. The Virginia Runner variety on good soil should be planted 12 to 15 inches apart in rows at least 36 inches apart. Virginia Bunch peanuts are planted in rows 30 to 36 inches apart and 9 to 12 inches apart in the row. The Spanish and Valencia varieties are planted in rows 28 to 36 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart.

The quantity of seed required to plant an acre depends upon the closeness of the planting. As a rule it requires 1 1/2 to 2 pecks of shelled Virginia and 1 1/2 pecks of shelled Spanish peanuts, or 5 to 7 pecks in the pods, to plant an acre. On light, sandy soils the seed should be covered 1 1/2 to 2 inches and 1 inch to 1 1/4 inches on heavy soils.

The Cultivation of Peanuts

The cultivation of the peanut should begin soon after planting and continue until the vines occupy the ground. If the surface of the soil gets hard before the plants break thru, it is a good plan to run a weeder over the field to break the crust. As soon as the rows can be followed regular cultivation should begin. A 2-horse riding cultivator is employed to a large extent in the old peanut growing regions, although 1-horse cultivators are used by many farmers. A cultivator will give better results than a sweep or plow. The surface should be stirred as soon as possible after a rain in order to prevent the baking of the soil.

After the peanuts begin to "peg" or form pods, they should not be disturbed or given further cultivation. For the last cultivation it is a common practice to employ a cultivator that will roll the soil up under the branches, to provide loose soil for the "pegs" to penetrate.

Information concerning the Harvesting of Peanuts will follow later.

FARMERS TO SEE RESULTS OF BEST FARM PRACTICES

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 10.—Extensive educational exhibits to show Kentucky farmers and their wives the advantages of different farm and home practices are being planned by the extension division of the College of Agriculture for the Kentucky State Fair which will be held September 12 to 17, according to recent announcements from the college. Approximately 15 different departments, including those from farm engineering to home economics, will contribute toward the exhibit, which is expected to be one of the most extensive ever made by the division. As in former years, the display will be made in the Grandstand Building, where the space allotted to the division has been doubled. In addition to the educational displays the college will enter nine fat steers and ten sheep in the open classes.

WILL SEARCH OLD WORLD FOR VALUABLE ECONOMIC PLANTS

J. F. Rock, agricultural explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, will leave Washington about August 20 on a three-year trip thru little-explored regions of southeastern Asia in search of useful varieties of trees and plants which are unknown to plantmen of the western world.

One of the special objectives of this expedition is a search for chestnuts worthy of introduction to the eastern United States. There are known to be chestnuts in western China and southward into Siam and Burma and even as far south as Japan which for immense forest trees. The resistance of these trees to the bark disease is unknown, but since certain seedlings of a dwarf chestnut sent in by Meyer in 1906 from China have shown a high degree of resistance to the blight, it is deemed important to secure all the chestnuts of that region both for experimental introduction as timber and nut-bearing trees and for the purpose of breeding up a blight-resistant hybrid chestnut tree which will take the place of the American

chestnut, now rapidly dying out. Southeastern Asia is the home of the chestnut and its relative, the castanopsis. There are more species there than in all the rest of the world together, and since Dr. Van Fleet, one of the department's plant breeders, has already successfully made hybrids between the American, Japanese and Chinese chestnuts, there is good ground to believe that thru hybridization it will be possible to produce a disease resistant chestnut forest tree to replace the American vanishing species.

In connection with this major work, Mr. Rock will complete his studies of the Chaumogra oil tree—source of the leprosy cure—of the warmer portions of that region and study the various wild and cultivated plants which are worthy of being brought more forcibly to the attention of the botanists and plantmen of America.

HOW TO BAKE A PIE

Juicy fruit pies present unexpected difficulties to the home cook owing to their tendency to become soggy. Specialists in the experimental kitchen of the United States Department of Agriculture have found, in the course of pastry-baking experiments, that if the undercrust is prebaked until slightly brown, the pie will be much better. Another point brought out in connection with pastry making, especially in warm weather, is that speed in handling is an important factor if the housewife does not wish her dough to become soft and consequently difficult to roll and lift.

SWIFT PRODUCE REVIEW

The butter market has shown some weakness during the latter part of this week, resulting in definitely lower prices at the close. This is due to a slight falling off in the demand and the fact that production is keeping up remarkably well, considering the season.

Poultry receipts are increasing, and prices are generally unchanged. As spring chickens reach the marketing age, the movement will undoubtedly increase, resulting in some decline in buying and selling values.

Receipts of fresh eggs are about normal for this season of the year, with quality generally reported as improving and prices ruling a little higher than previous week.

MOTORISTS AVOID VALVE TROUBLE

Some motorists have an idea that it makes little difference whether or not a cap is used on the tire valve, and when a cap is lost, they use the tire without one. This idea is entirely erroneous, say the manufacturers of Revere tires, and motorists who do not use the valve cap can expect valve trouble.

When the cap is not used, there is every probability that sand and dirt will work down into the valve and ultimately produce a leak. While a tire remains inflated this dirt in some cases may do no harm. But when a new inflation is made the pump drives the dirt down into the valve and makes an air-tight connection almost impossible.

A SANE GOLFER.

"Well, I've at least reached the point where I think I shall be able to get a little comfort out of golf."

"That so? Mastered the swing, have you?"

"Not at all, I've just brought myself, after five years of disappointment, to the conclusion that I am never going to be amateur champion. From now on I shall try to enjoy breaking one hundred now and then."

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Hay and Grain.

Corn—No. 2 white 64c, No. 3 white 63c, No. 4 white 61c, No. 5 white 60c, No. 6 white 59c, No. 7 white 58c, No. 8 white 57c, No. 9 white 56c, No. 10 white 55c, No. 11 white 54c, No. 12 white 53c, No. 13 white 52c, No. 14 white 51c, No. 15 white 50c, No. 16 white 49c, No. 17 white 48c, No. 18 white 47c, No. 19 white 46c, No. 20 white 45c, No. 21 white 44c, No. 22 white 43c, No. 23 white 42c, No. 24 white 41c, No. 25 white 40c, No. 26 white 39c, No. 27 white 38c, No. 28 white 37c, No. 29 white 36c, No. 30 white 35c, No. 31 white 34c, No. 32 white 33c, No. 33 white 32c, No. 34 white 31c, No. 35 white 30c, No. 36 white 29c, No. 37 white 28c, No. 38 white 27c, No. 39 white 26c, No. 40 white 25c, No. 41 white 24c, No. 42 white 23c, No. 43 white 22c, No. 44 white 21c, No. 45 white 20c, No. 46 white 19c, No. 47 white 18c, No. 48 white 17c, No. 49 white 16c, No. 50 white 15c, No. 51 white 14c, No. 52 white 13c, No. 53 white 12c, No. 54 white 11c, No. 55 white 10c, No. 56 white 9c, No. 57 white 8c, No. 58 white 7c, No. 59 white 6c, No. 60 white 5c, No. 61 white 4c, No. 62 white 3c, No. 63 white 2c, No. 64 white 1c, No. 65 white 0c, No. 66 white 0c, No. 67 white 0c, No. 68 white 0c, No. 69 white 0c, No. 70 white 0c, No. 71 white 0c, No. 72 white 0c, No. 73 white 0c, No. 74 white 0c, No. 75 white 0c, No. 76 white 0c, No. 77 white 0c, No. 78 white 0c, No. 79 white 0c, No. 80 white 0c, No. 81 white 0c, No. 82 white 0c, No. 83 white 0c, No. 84 white 0c, No. 85 white 0c, No. 86 white 0c, No. 87 white 0c, No. 88 white 0c, No. 89 white 0c, No. 90 white 0c, No. 91 white 0c, No. 92 white 0c, No. 93 white 0c, No. 94 white 0c, No. 95 white 0c, No. 96 white 0c, No. 97 white 0c, No. 98 white 0c, No. 99 white 0c, No. 100 white 0c.

Sound Hay—Timothy per ton \$16.50 @20.75, clover-mixed \$18.

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.23@1.24, No. 3 red \$1.20@1.21, No. 4 red \$1.17@1.19.

Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

Butter—Whole milk creamery extras 46c, centralized extras 44c, firsts 39c, fancy dairy 33c.

Eggs—Extra firsts 33c, firsts 31c, ordinary firsts 26c.

Live Poultry.

Cattle—Steers, good to choice \$7.50 @9, fair to good \$6@7.50, common to fair \$4@6, heifers, good to choice \$6@8.50, fair to good \$5@6, common to fair \$3.50@5; canners \$1@2, stock heifers \$4@5, stock steers \$5@6.

Calves—Good to choice \$11@11.50, fair to good \$7@11, common and large \$4@6.

Sheep—Good to choice \$5@5.50, fair to good \$2.50@5, common \$1@2, lambs, good to choice \$11@11.50, fair to good \$7.50@10.50.

Hogs—Heavy \$10.25@10.75, choice packers and butchers \$10.75@11, medium \$11, common to choice heavy fat sows \$7@8, light shippers \$11.50, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$9@11.50.

SIMPLE RECIPES FOR CORN MEAL

Among Most Economical of Food Materials in Different Sections of Country.

AFFORDS PALATABLE DISHES

North and South Differ Considerably in Preference for Grain—Particular Attention Should Be Given to Storage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

At ordinary prices corn meal is among the more economical food materials. Many palatable dishes may be made simply of corn meal, salt and water, or the meal may be combined with various other materials.

Recipes for the use of corn meal that will be useful everywhere are not easy to make, for the meal used in various parts of the country differs considerably. In general the granular, which is used more commonly in the North, requires more water and longer cooking than the water ground, which is used more generally in the South. This extra cooking is needed to soften the meal and remove the granular quality from which it gets its name, and must often be given to the meal before it is used in making bread and some other dishes.

Two Kinds of Meal.

There are two general kinds of corn meal, the granular, or "new process," and the so-called "water ground," or "old process." The granular is more used in the North, the water ground in the South, though the latter is also well known in many parts of the North. The granular meal is milled from kiln-dried degermed corn between rollers which may become quite hot during the process, and is bolted. It feels dry when rubbed between the fingers. It is convenient for use, for it keeps well and is suitable for making corn breads which contain baking



The Most Toothsome of the Meal Should Be Taken From the Mill in Small Quantities.

powder or eggs, or in which the corn meal is combined with wheat. For some sorts of cooking it requires softening by scalding. The water-ground meal is prepared very generally from white dent corn which has been neither kiln-dried nor degermed. It is milled between stones which are not allowed to reach a high temperature, and may or may not be bolted. It is not so dry as the granulated meal and feels softer or more flourlike to the touch. While it can be used in cooking all sorts of corn bread, it is particularly suitable for the simpler forms of bread which consist chiefly of meal, shortening and water or milk. When used in such breads, however, it should not be ground too finely.

Since corn meal spoils rather easily, special attention should be given to the way in which it is stored. It should be kept in a cool, dry place, and should be closely covered to exclude insects. This applies to the mill and the shop as well as the home. The "water-ground" meal spoils more easily than the granular meal. When convenient, therefore, it should be milled only in small quantities as needed.

In a general way, corn-meal breads, though of very great variety and known by many different names, fall into three classes: Those raised by air beaten into them; those raised by baking powder or soda, and those raised by yeast. The meal is particularly adapted to the making of the first kind, for, as we have seen, there is nothing corresponding with the gluten of wheat to hold the particles together and to prevent them from being driven apart by the expansion of the air. Such breads are best made from the coarser meals and are usually very simple in character, often containing nothing more than meal, salt, and either water or milk. Sugar is sometimes added in some localities, though in others this is not considered desirable. A small amount of fat is also added sometimes. Recent carefully conducted experiments have

shown that these simple breads, which are tender and light, though solid in appearance, can be satisfactorily made out of finely ground meal, if a little baking powder is added. In the corn-meal breads of the second class, which are made light by the carbon dioxide given off by baking powder, or through the action of sour milk on soda, the gluten deficiency of the corn is made up for by the use of eggs, which hold the air bubbles which make it light. In breads of the third class, those raised by the carbon dioxide given off by the yeast, the gluten deficiency in the corn is supplied by the addition of some other flour, usually wheat or rye. Yeast-raised corn breads do not dry out nearly so quickly as the other types, and they are palatable either warm or cold. For these reasons they are convenient for the housekeeper who does not wish to make bread fresh for each meal.

Provides Other Dishes.

Corn meal may be used in preparing many excellent dishes other than breads. A very substantial dish is corn-meal fish balls. It is made of two cupfuls of cold white corn-meal mush, one cupful of shredded codfish, one egg and one tablespoonful of butter.

Pick over the codfish and soak it to remove salt, if necessary. Combine the ingredients and drop by spoonfuls into hot fat. Drain on porous paper. These codfish balls compare very favorably in taste with those made with potato and are prepared more easily and quickly. The mush must be as dry as possible.

FEATURES OF GOOD KITCHEN

Good Light and Ample Supply of Fresh Air Are Among Essentials for Best Results.

A conveniently arranged and equipped kitchen means lighter work and shorter hours for the housekeeper and her helpers, say household specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, who give the following hints in Farmers' Bulletin 607, The Farm Kitchen as a Workshop:

Plenty of light and good air are essential to good results in the kitchen and to the comfort of those working there.

Running water, and a drain for carrying off waste save the housekeeper many steps and many hours.

Pantry, dining room, and storerooms should be convenient to the kitchen and so far as possible on the same floor level.

Floors, walls, ceiling and woodwork should be made as easy to clean as possible by oiling, painting, or covering with suitable washable material. Unfinished wood floors, moldings and table tops are poor economy; they are hard to clean and soon show stains and signs of wear.

Durable, convenient equipment is most economical and should be so placed that there is the least possible strain on the worker's muscles as she performs her tasks. Many of the tired backs are the result of improperly placed kitchen equipment.

SOME MAIN DISHES.

Here are a few dishes, some of which may be used as the main dish for the meal.

Mexican Ham.

—Take a slice of ham cut twice as thick as that used for ordinary frying, rub a small teaspoonful of mustard into its surface with a tablespoonful of brown sugar. Lay this in the bottom of a large casserole or baking pan. Pare and slice thin sufficient potatoes for the family. Cover the ham to the depth of two or three inches. Dot with bits of butter unless the ham has plenty of fat on the edges. Sprinkle with pepper and cover with milk as you would prepare scalloped potatoes. Bake in a moderate oven for two hours. The ham will be tender and delicious and can be cut with a fork; the potatoes will be seasoned to a turn and the family has a one-dish dinner which will serve, if the family is small, for two meals.

Those who have prepared them say that dried fruits make more delicious butters than the fresh fruit. For apple butter take the dried apples, washed and soaked over night in cider or water, then cook them in the same liquid until tender. A fireless cooker is a good place to cook it in. Add about one-third of the bulk in sugar. Cook as thick as desired; more sugar may be added if liked sweeter. A delightful change is made in blending different flavors such as apricots and apples, using two-thirds the quantity of apple to one-third of apricots.

Cottage Cheese Pie.—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter; in it cook two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and one-half teaspoonful of salt; add two-thirds of a cupful of honey or sugar, one cupful of cottage cheese pressed through a ricer, the yolks of three eggs beaten light, the grated rind of a lemon or orange; mix thoroughly and turn into a pastry lined plate in the same manner as for custard pie. Bake until firm. Beat the whites of three eggs light, add four tablespoonfuls of sugar and spread the meringue over the pie. Dredge with a teaspoonful of sugar and let cool in a moderate oven until the meringue is lightly tinted. Serve the same day it is made.

Hezekiah, the Builder.
And the rest of the acts of Hezekiah, and all his might, and how he made a pool, and a conduit, and brought water into the city, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah?—II Kings 20:20.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. F. H. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 21.

PAUL PREPARES FOR WORLD CONQUEST.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 13:1-15.
GOLDEN TEXT—But we believe that through the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ we shall be saved.—Acts 13:11.
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Gal 2:11-21; 1:1-26; Eph. 2:4-22.

PRIMARY TOPIC—Some of Paul's Helpers.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Beginning of the Second Missionary Journey.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Revisiting Friends in Asia Minor.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Paul Champions Christian Liberty.

1. The Controversy in the Church at Antioch (vv. 1-5).

This difficulty was a most serious one, for it threatened the disruption of the church into Jewish and Gentile divisions.

The question was, "Shall Gentile converts be required to keep the Mosaic law as a condition of salvation?" This issue was brought on by the coming of certain men from Jerusalem who declared, "Except ye be circumcised after the manner of Moses, ye cannot be saved" (v. 1). The question was so difficult that Paul and Barnabas were unable to put them to silence. These Jewish legalists had the letter of the Scriptures on their side; they could point to the commandments where this was enjoined upon believers (Gen. 17:14). Paul could not point to any Scripture where it had been abrogated. If Paul could plead that Abraham was justified before he was circumcised, his antagonist could say, "Yes, but after justification the rite was divinely imposed." The brethren at Antioch decided to refer the matter to the mother church at Jerusalem. Accordingly Paul and Barnabas and others were sent as a deputation to Jerusalem.

2. The Deliberations of the Council (vv. 6-21).

1. Peter's Speech (vv. 7-11). He argued that God had borne witness to His acceptance of the Gentiles by giving the Holy Spirit to them the same as unto the Jews. Since, therefore, God had not put a difference it would be folly for them to do so. God's action in sending Peter unto them was the unanswerable proof that there was no distinction to be made.

2. Paul and Barnabas rehearse their experience (v. 12). They told how that God had sent His seal of approval upon their preaching of salvation by grace through faith apart from works, by the working of signs and wonders through them.

3. The argument of James (vv. 14-21). He took the fact declared by Peter and showed how it harmonized with the prophecy of Amos. He showed that the reception of the Gentiles was not in conflict with God's plan, but in strict harmony therewith. God's plan for the ages is as follows: (1) Taking out from among the Gentiles a people for His name (v. 14). This is what is now going on—the calling out of the church. (2) After the church is completed and removed the Israelitish nation will be converted and restored to their land and privileges by the Lord himself at His return (vv. 16, 17). (3) Following this will be the conversion of the world through the agency of converted Israel (v. 17; cf. Rom. 11:15). His judgment was that the Gentiles should not be troubled with things that are Jewish, but should be warned against the perils of heathenism, such as meat offered to idols, fornication, and blood.

4. The Decision (vv. 22-29).

The mother church at Jerusalem came to a unanimous agreement and accepted the resolution offered by James. They not only sent a letter stating the decision of the conference, but took the wise precaution to send influential men along with Paul and Barnabas to bear the same testimony by word of mouth. This letter denied the authority of the Judaizing teachers (v. 24), and declared the method by which this decision had been reached (vv. 25-27).

IV. The Second Missionary Journey (15:36; 16:5).

1. Contention over John Mark (vv. 36-41). Paul was suspicious of Mark because of his desertion on the former journey. Barnabas took Mark and sailed to Cyprus. Paul chose Silas and went through Syria and Cilicia confirming the churches. The Lord thus overruled it to good, for it gave an opportunity for wider dissemination of the gospel.

2. Finding Timothy (16:1-5). This was at the very place where Paul on his first journey had endured cruel stoning. Timothy was with Paul through much of his work ever afterward, a great blessing to him.

Hezekiah, the Builder.
And the rest of the acts of Hezekiah, and all his might, and how he made a pool, and a conduit, and brought water into the city, are they not written in the book of the chronicles of the kings of Judah?—II Kings 20:20.

The Pure and the Defiled.
Unto the pure all things are pure, but unto them that are defiled and unbelieving is nothing pure; but even their mind and conscience are defiled.—Titus 1:5-15.

Hezekiah, the Builder.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Disputants

Disputants, Aug. 8.—We are having showers now which are a boon to vegetation. Crops are looking well in this vicinity. Since our last writing, Miss Myrtle J. Hart, near this place, and Mark Settles, Jr., of Big Hill, surprised their many friends by quietly going to Richmond and getting married. We wish them much joy.—Mrs. W. S. Payne, of Conway, was visiting relatives here last week.—Jas. Shearer, of Richmond, spent last week with home folks and attended the Berea Fair.—Mrs. M. A. Phillips, of Harlan, Ky., and Mrs. Jack Woods, of Pineville, are with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Payne, of this place, for an extended visit.—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Coffey attended the funeral and burial Thursday of Mr. Coffey's brother-in-law, Mr. Dailey, who died at The Good Samaritan Hospital in Cincinnati last week and was buried at Wildie.—Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Abney were in Berea Friday on business.—School is progressing nicely at Davis Branch with good attendance.—Miss Verdie and Martha Shearer were in Berea Wednesday.—The election passed off Saturday, but not as quiet as usual, as old John Barleycorn was in full progress. W. W. Anglin, Deputy Sheriff, was shot twice thru the body near the shoulder by Charley King, Jr. They were at the voting house near this place when the trouble occurred. King was soon arrested and taken to Mt. Vernon jail, where he will soon be given an examining trial. Anglin was rushed to the Robinson Hospital at Berea, where he is under special treatment. We hope for his speedy recovery.

Cookburg

Cookburg, Aug. 7.—Crops are looking prosperous. Corn on the creek is said to be the best in several years.—Lots of sickness in this part. Those that are confined to bed with typhoid fever are as follows: W. M. Alcorn, little Oscar Wodkins, Elmer Mullins, and Sallie Mullins.—Mrs. S. S. Griffin, who has been sick for some time, is slowly improving.—The election went off very quiet at this place. Everybody seemed to have business in his head. We have had a landslide. All of the officers that have been in office for the past, except Tom Nicely, will have to hunt another job, and we are looking for better times in the future.—We were all sorry to hear the sad news of W. W. Anglin getting shot. We are all praying for his recovery.—C. L. Thomas drilled a well for James Griffin on Big Hill this week.—Our school at this place, with a Mr. James as teacher, is getting along fine, with good attendance. We have just the kind of teacher we have needed for several years—one that can use a limb and make the children learn.—Best wishes to The Citizen.

Goochland

Goochland, Aug. 8.—We are having some good rains at present, and crops are improving very much.—The little son of A. P. Gabbard, who was thrown from a mule last Sunday a week ago, is some better, but not out of danger. Mrs. Suda Fuson, his sister, is waiting on him and hopes to get up soon.—It has been reported that D. G. Clert of Rockcastle county got the nomination for high sheriff, of which we are proud.—News has just come that the Deputy Sheriff, Anglin, was shot badly on election day.—It is reported that John W. Jons, Deputy Sheriff of Jackson county, went to the navy and got Blev Allen, who was implicated in the shooting of the Brock boy and lodged in McKee jail to wait examining trial.—It is reported that George Rose of Horse Lick Creek, in Jackson county, was shot and killed a few days ago by a Lakes boy.—Everybody ought to read The Citizen.

JACKSON COUNTY

Hugh

Hugh, Aug. 8.—Sunday-school has shut down at this place on account of drunkenness.—Flemmon Azbill and family passed thru here last

week returning from Illinois enroute to their old home place on South Fork, where they will now live.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cates a fine boy. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lonnie Hudson a fine boy, both of last week.—Elmer Stewart and family of Whites Station were visiting parents at this place Saturday and Sunday.—John Clemmons attended the family reunion at his father's uncle, Dan Clemmons, at Sand Gap, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Parker, and Mrs. Gertie Croley were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mart Abrams.—Aunt Bettie Croley has been suffering with a severe catch in her leg for the past two weeks.—Mrs. Fannie Clemmons is very sick with mumps.—Several farmers of this section attended the Berea Fair.—Edith McKinney was visiting her parents at Berea last week.—John Reece, who is in summer school at Berea, was home Saturday and Sunday.—Margaret Stewart of Sand Gap was visiting her cousin, Nannie Clemmons, last week.—Mrs. Kattie Powell spent Monday evening with Gertrude and Farrie Abrams.—We are having some good rains on this part of the globe at present.

McKee

McKee, Aug. 8.—Teachers' Institute began today with a large attendance of teachers, with Miss Dalton as instructor.—The Primary passed off quietly Saturday. The candidates that were nominated are Hiram Johnson, from London, for circuit judge; Mr. Luker, also from London, for Commonwealth attorney; C. P. Moore, judge; Tyra Laihart, sheriff; John Davis, county attorney; Morgan Neely, jailor; John Fowler, county clerk; Levi Powell, circuit clerk; Daniel Wilson, magistrate; W. M. Moore, constable, and Harvey Flannery coroner. Jackson is pleased with the candidates that were nominated, and we are looking forward to better times in the near future.—Dan Gabbard from Glasco is visiting relatives in McKee.—Several of the boys and girls from McKee are attending the encampment at Annville this week.—W. W. Reynolds, who is attending school at Bowling Green, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Minter last Monday.

Parrot, Aug. 7.—Rain is needed in this part very badly. The corn crop is being cut short.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Willie Nelson, July 31, a girl; to Mr. and Mrs. Bert McDowell, a girl.—Richard Price sold his tract of land to Mrs. Lillie Nelson.—Some sweet moonshiner borrowed Adam Price's wash kettle one night last week.—The election passed off at Letter Box precinct very quietly, owing to the great interest among the people.—Mr. and Mrs. Marian Shepherd are visiting relatives at this place for a few days.—David King of Bond is getting along very nicely with his school at this place.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Island City

Island City, Aug. 1.—County Court convened at Booneville Monday, August 1st, with a large crowd, as the election was near at hand.—D. J. Kidd of Endee was here last week on business.—Rev. William Buckles passed thru our place one day last week enroute to his home on Crane Creek, in Clay county.—Charley Peters and wife attended meeting in Clay county last Saturday and Sunday.—James Murray of Madison county was here last week with a lot of horses for sale.—Our graded school is progressing nicely with D. G. Wood and Miss Rowland as teachers. We are creditably informed that the graded school at Seoval has lately been purchased by the Methodist Episcopal Church. O. G. Ragan, Superintendent.—Will Bicknell and wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Will Rains Sunday evening.

MADISON COUNTY

Christmas Ridge

Christmas Ridge, Aug. 8.—Sunday-school is progressing nicely at Silver Creek with Mr. Chesnut as superintendent. Everybody come at ten

o'clock.—Mrs. Doctor Morris is very sick at this writing.—The twin babies of Mr. and Mrs. Flint Carry are very sick.—Arthur Eaton and family spent Sunday with his uncle, Perry Eaton.—J. W. Bratcher and Grant Hays have gone to McKee and other parts to bring in a nice bunch of hogs and sheep which they bought last week.—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Kelley have moved to the farm of A. B. Rose, known as the Frank Ambrose place.—Mrs. Drap and mother, Mrs. John Frank of Cincinnati, have been visiting at W. A. Johnson's during the fair.—Pete Engram has pneumonia and is very low.—Mr. and Mrs. Parkie Dinnie of Brassfield were week-end visitors with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bratcher.—Mrs. W. Johnson is visiting in Cincinnati and also Indianapolis, Ind.

Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, Aug. 9.—Almost everyone in this vicinity attended the Berea Fair. All were pleased with the change for better that had taken place in the Fair this year.—Mr. and Mrs. Kale Guinn, two children and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of Ohio motored down to Berea for a short visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Guinn.—Flemm Ogg, wife and parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ogg, of Home, Ill., are visiting friends and relatives in this neighborhood and Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Fish of this place have returned home from Lexington, where they have been visiting Mrs. Fish's relatives.—Mrs. W. A. Ogg, who has been sick for the past two weeks, is considerably better at this writing.—C. C. Christman of New Paris, Ohio, is visiting in this community.—E. F. Ogg, wife and baby spent Sunday with P. M. Ogg and family.

GARRARD COUNTY

White Lick

White Lick, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Andy Matlock and children, Ivan, Jewell and Charles Chester, of Nina, spent week before last with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Creech.—Mrs. Isaiah Metcalf and Mrs. William Metcalf visited Mr. and Mrs. John Metcalf last week.—Mrs. C. A. VanWinkle and children visited Mr. and Mrs. W. W. West Sunday night.—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Hounshell visited Mr. and Mrs. Foley at Hackley Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. William K. Creech and sons, John and Everett and daughter, Mattie, and Dallas Creech of Camden, O., visited Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Creech from Monday until Thursday of last week.—A revival meeting will begin at White Lick Baptist church Monday night, August 15th.—Dallas Creech and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Creech and family, who motored from Camden, O., and visited relatives at Danville, Bryantsville and Nina, also visited Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Creech, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Creech, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. West, and Kenzie Creech, here, last week.—James Fortner of Brodus Branch visited Jonathan Saturday night.—Several from here attended the Berea Fair last week.—Mr. and Mrs. John Metcalf and Mr. and Mrs. Bud Starnes visited Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Davis, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Creech visited Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Creech last Sunday week.—Miss Kate Kindred and Mrs. Shockley visited Mr. and Mrs. Boss Robinson, Sunday night.

Lowell

Lowell, Aug. 9.—The revival meeting at Mt. Tabor closed Sunday afternoon with twenty additions to the church.—Miss Rosa Eagle and Miss Mary Childers made a delightful trip to Lancaster, where they spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives and friends.—Mr. Cleo Hall has been suffering with a severe boil for two weeks. He was taken to Dr. Smith for treatment Monday morning.—Several from this place attended the Fair at Berea, August 3, 4, 5.—Mrs. Marian Davis spent Monday in Richmond.—Miss Fairie, Marie and Ada Whittaker spent Sunday night with Miss Celestia Hall.—Mrs. Speed Ball has been ill for several days.—Mrs. Roscoe Whittaker spent Tuesday in Richmond, shopping.

Wallaceton

Wallaceton, Aug. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Russell and daughter of Danville, Ky., have been visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Pal Ealard, Sr., the past week.—Mrs. William Wallace and son visited her mother, Mrs. Schuyler Johnson, from Friday until Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Cale Guinn and children from Indiana have been visiting relatives near Wallaceton the past week.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Botkin and children were the guests of Miss Kate Baker Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Kindred have moved into the house recently vacated by Watson. We are glad to welcome them into our community.—Will Ogg is visiting his brother, Jas. Ogg, Sr.—Mrs. H. Kidd and Fannie were the guests of Mrs. Sherman Kidd Tuesday.—Mrs. Will Henry and Miss Mary Henry of Camden, O., visited Mrs. Chester Elkin, Tuesday.

RESENTS HERO STUFF

"Makes Me Tired," Says Girl Who Balked Burglar.

With Her Father's Revolver She Made Thief Drop His Plunder, but He Outran Her.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Rose Breedlove, a nine-year-old girl at Alba, near Fort Worth, who stopped a burglar with her father's six-shooter after he had gathered up the silverware in the home of her parents, says "hero stuff makes her tired." After one day of it she has declared a strike against having her picture taken, publicity, and explaining to visitors.

One day the family was away from home, leaving Rose playing with her dolls alone in the big house. She saw a burglar enter, and she hid under the covers of her bed, but left a peek-hole through which she saw the intruder ransacking the place.

When he gathered up the silverware she could hardly restrain herself. When she saw him walk across a section of the floor just vacated, which her mother had warned her not to step upon, she slipped from her hiding place, got her father's big weapon and went into the dining room and holding the pistol in both hands, ordered the robber to hold up his hands, which he promptly did. After compelling him to replace the plunder, she ordered him into a closet, but instead he slipped through the kitchen door and fled, with Rose in hot pursuit, clad only in her nightgown. But the burglar man could run faster and got away.

The family returned a few minutes later to find Rose in the yard still holding the gun and regretting her failure to capture the man.

THEY ESCAPE JONAH'S FATE

But Capturing Whale in New York Harbor Was Not Without Difficulties.

New York.—This is a whale of a story.

"That she blows!" cried George Rand, watchman at the Midland Beach pier, Staten Island, as he saw an 18-foot honest-to-gosh whale spouting a few yards off shore in New York harbor—five miles from the Woolworth building.

Summoning reinforcements in the person of White Lane, restaurant keeper, Rand boarded his motorboat and put-putted out to do battle. Rand led the whale, which had stranded in shallow water, have several broadsides from his shotgun. The only effect was a sleepy grunt, according to Rand.

Then Lane got busy with a butcher knife and carved several choice steaks off the whale's back. This is said to have put the critter in a temper and it snapped several times at the boat. Remembering Jonah's fate, the amateur whalers put back to shore and added four workmen to their crew.

Heaving a hawser over the whale's starboard flipper, they towed it to the beach. At last accounts the animal was "pretty near ruined."

LEOPARD LOOSE ON STEAMER

Big Cat Scared Passengers of the Granite State on Trip Across the Pacific.

San Francisco.—A leopard which escaped from its cage on the forward deck of the Pacific Mail liner Granite State, which arrived here from Calcutta, India, created excitement among the passengers and crew.

The big cat broke loose during a storm and was captured after it had been locked in the officers' messroom and prodded into a cage.

The Granite State carried a large collection of wild animals, valued at more than \$200,000, which are to be distributed among American zoos and to motion picture firms.

FROM TRIBESMAN TO BISHOP

Rev. T. M. Gardiner Given Charge of Field in Liberia for Episcopal Church.

New York.—From African tribesman to bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church is the career of Rev. Dr. Theophilus Momolu Gardiner, who was consecrated bishop suffragan of Liberia.

The ceremony took place in the Church of the Incarnation on Madison avenue. The venerable Bishop Daniel S. Tuttle of Missouri, who in his eighty-four years has consecrated 85 bishops, officiated, assisted by Bishops Gallor of Tennessee, Manning of New York, Matthews of New Jersey, and Overs of Liberia.

Preferred Music to Ether During Operation

His own music so soothes Oscar J. Kelley of South Boston, Mass., that he preferred it to ether while hospital surgeons were probing for a bullet in his thigh.

When the doctors began to put Kelley under the influence of an anesthetic he objected strenuously. Then he called for his harmonica, jumped upon the operating table and played gayly while the bullet, which had been fired by his stepson during a family quarrel, was removed.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

WHY I AM A SCOUT

The following statement, written by a boy scout, appeared in a Chicago newspaper in connection with a campaign for scout funds:

"I am a boy scout because I believe in the doctrine of the Boy Scouts of America—America first. I believe in the service to others which the boy scouts have made the premier issue, and I believe that the future of this government, if not of the world, rests in the hands of the boy scouts of today.

"But what have the boy scouts done and why should they be helped? During the war they were ready to answer the summons of their country at any time. Being too young to shoulder a gun, they set to work at home to raise money for the Red Cross, to sell Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, only in the last few days of the campaign, to the few who were not touched before. They were ready to respond to their country in giving first aid, carrying messages, or doing anything they were called upon to do. For this they received only a word of gratification from their government, but they were not after praise.

"The boy scout is trained to rescue a person in danger, and to apply first aid to his wounds until the doctor comes. The doctrine of service is ever prominent, for the 'good turn daily' is put into practice all over. A scout can be trusted and will never break his word or commit a theft. A scout is loyal and obedient to the right, kind to dumb animals, of service to man, friendly toward others and cheerful in his actions. He has to pass certain tests which give him a greater knowledge and a broader view.

"You are now being asked to contribute some money to the boy scouts in order that they may continue their good work. What is your return? A safe government for your children, based on the principles of love, unselfishness and common sense. There need be no fear for the future of America if placed in the hands of the boy scouts."

SCOUTS LOCATE STOLEN CAR.

The new plan whereby police reports are sent broadcast by wireless every evening had an immediate, interesting and worthwhile result. On a certain evening a large amount of police data and reports were relayed to the high power radio station of the American Radio and Research corporation in Medford, Mass., and hurled through the air in a 100-mile radius for the information of some 5,000 amateur operators. Among the items reported were the number, make, engine, etc., of a car which had been stolen from Harvard square, Cambridge, the day before. Among the "listeners in" was a boy scout named Barney, who wrote down the details of the theft, for practice in receiving. The next day, walking along the street in his home town, the lad noticed a car standing deserted by the roadside which was of the make of the stolen roadster. He made a quick, mental note of the number and ran home to compare it with his radio notes. The two tallied and he at once telephoned the police and the car was restored to its owner.

SCOUTING A WORTH-WHILE JOB.

B. K. Willow of Philadelphia, a ten-year scout man, says:

"It has been a great pleasure to be associated in scout work through these past ten years. Whatever it may have meant to the boys it has meant a great deal to me. The seven years when I was actively engaged with the different groups of boys as scoutmaster have brought a great deal of pleasure to me. If every man could come in contact with boys thus intimately he would find it helpful in many ways even though it takes time and means the sacrifice of things men hold dear.

"After the experience of these ten years in connection with work for boys I am convinced that there is no better program for character building than the scout program and I hope that I may have a hand in it for years to come."

STUDY MOSQUITO WARFARE.

Boy scouts of Newark recently went on an inspection hike to the nearby marshes to observe the methods and practice of mosquito extermination as conducted by the local mosquito extermination commissions. The boys will camp on the meadows.

SCOUT REMEMBERS BROTHER.

Among the many Memorial day observances in loving memory of those young men who gave their lives in the great war, perhaps none was more touching than that of the boy scout who saved his pennies faithfully for a long time until he had enough to buy a fine wreath to place on the grave of a neighbor, a lad who had played a role of a "big brother" to the younger boy before he went to his death overseas.

"T-H-E-R-E"

By REV. H. OSTROM, D. D.

Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—And sitting down they watched him there.—Matt. 27:36.

Upon that word hinges a consideration outranking any other possible to man. The place is outside—the temple gate; it is Calvary. There, on a cross is fastened the Son of God. The record states that "sitting down, the people watched him T-H-E-R-E."

The suggestion is of composure, if not, also, indifference; at least, it does not rise above crude amazement. Man, sin-blinded and finite, sits and stares.

It is of him who dies there that Micah's prophecy, when referring to the place of his lowly birth says, "Whose goings forth are from eternity." The limitless past speeds its tribute to that Cross, and the unmeasured future can have no glory without it. Surely it claims of man something more than sitting down and watching.

For Jesus on that Cross is between earth and heaven. As if earth had passed him up and heaven could not yet receive him, or as if some mysterious reason had caused him to be adjudged unfitted for either, there he is suspended on the Cross.

"He was made sin for us who knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him"; "He was made a curse for us"; "He died the just for the unjust that he might bring us to God."

There is the place of Love's wonder work. There is the public explanation of God's estimate of your sins and mine. There is the counting out of the price of liberty from the bondage of sin.

There is He who came down to earth and was "lifted up"; hence, looking there, you see the ladder that connects earth with heaven.

How long, how tiresomely long have people sought that connecting ladder.

Like the telephone operator at the central office seeking to establish communication for us with our distant friends, so has been the waiting and trying of the millions seeking that connecting ladder with heaven.

Struggling through the deeds of the law, or listening for the voices of the dead, or torturing themselves with physical suffering, they have sought the way up by the dark.

But there it is. His death on the Cross provides the way, the sure way, up to where He invites poor, lost sinners, saying, "Come."

Could we but see in one short space of time all that centers there, then the soul accorded such a gaze-full would see wealth uncounted, wealth indestructible, wealth eternal.

Looking there one would see the mothless, rustless "riches of grace."

That gaze would result better than the most promising markets of worldly fortunes inherited, earned, possessed and defended. They may fail. But what that gaze could claim would be secure forever. It is all there. And for you!

There we see as if in letters of fire the final word of infinite wisdom on how to rescue our souls.

There could not be discovered or presented any other way by which to save us.

Reverently, let us say it, God can find no other way. His angels or arch-angels working and investing through countless ages could not rescue so much as one lost soul.

And the project of Calvary will not submit to explanation on the ground of anything that human invention or human effort could add to its value. No, it's God's best. "There is none other name"; "In the fulness of time God sent forth his Son"; "how shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

The statement, "That whosoever believeth in him might not perish" places the "believing in" so over against the "perishing" that if words are of any value to express truth, it is evident this is the final word of how God can save our souls.

Come then, come with me. Let us center our attention there. Ah, soul! rivers are not deep enough, or gardens beautiful enough, or mountains high enough, or buildings costly enough to classify as sacred there. It is He; it is He!

And there, and there alone do you find that the worth of your soul is so great that through his blood it is accounted holy, and it becomes the temple, the shrine of the Holy Spirit.

O, find what is your worth there. Cleansed from sin by his most precious blood, you become the shrine, Calvary never cheapens us. It condemns us only to justify us. The investment made in us is there. Yes, we are there. And, there to be glorified!

One Body, One Spirit.

There is one body, and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all. But unto every one of us is given grace according to the measure of the gift of Christ.—Ephesians 4:4-7.

THE COOK SMILES

The cook is all smiles,
The bread is light and gay,
A sack of Potts' Gold Dust Flour
Made them get that way.

For Sale By All Grocers

R. L. POTTS & SON Whites Station, Ky.

Phone 156-3

Berea College Congratulates President McVey and U. of K.

Since the last issue of The Citizen, in which there appeared an editorial congratulating the University of Kentucky upon the decision of Dr. McVey to continue as its President, the Berea College faculty has expressed the same feeling in the following vote. The Citizen is pleased with this action by Berea College, because it is an expression of confidence in Dr. McVey's ability to do great things for the University.

"At a meeting of the General Faculty of Berea College, August 5, 1921, it was unanimously voted to extend to President Franklin LeRoy McVey and to the University of Kentucky congratulations on his decision to remain in the Presidency of that institution. The Faculty expressed its belief that in performing this invaluable service for the University President McVey is performing a high service for the State of Kentucky."

A VACATION

Among the several places that I visited during my vacation, I found Fort Ancient, Ohio, the most interesting. The old fort, which covers an area of 126 acres, is encompassed by a high wall, built mostly of earth, the stones are numerous in some places. The distance around the fort following the top of the embankment is a little more than three and one-half miles.

From the different shapes of the skulls found in and about the fort, Professor Moorehead concludes that two tribes or stocks of people dwelt in this locality at the same time. These he called the "Short-heads" and the "Long-heads." The former may have buried their dead in the well-made stone graves, and buried with them implements of war, whereas the latter may be those buried in stone heaps without tools of war. The burials on the hillside outside the fort were in shallow stone heaps, while those inside the fort were in deep stone graves.

Possibly the "Long-heads" were held in captivity and were not given the honor of ceremonial burial.

On the terrace, nineteen feet down the embankment, were found fragments of eighteen or twenty skeletons among a heap of stones. The bones were from ten to twenty inches under the surface. Much plain pottery, a very fine cel, an excellent specimen of tool-sharpening instrument, and a few good flint knives were found buried among the bones.

This spot marks the center of the Mound Builders' largest burying-ground.

In every direction for one hundred and ten feet skeletons have been found. Three hundred graves have been opened, and over one thousand wagon loads of stone removed by different excavators.

These are the sites of the villages of the Mound-Builders. The village site in the old fort covered from fifteen to twenty acres, and over this area were found animal bones, flint chips and fragments of pottery.

In leaving the car and the fort, I walked down the mountain about 300 feet for a fish in the Little Miami river.

After leaving Ohio, I went to my old home in the Eastern part of Kentucky, where I visited mother and friends and had a fine time fishing along the Cumberland river, and a long visit with Jonathan C. Day at the old home church.

Then why not take a vacation when it comes?

I am back at the Coop-Store chopping meat and enjoying my work.

Sol Frazier

BEREA TEACHERS ATTEND BIG CLASS IN TABLE SETTING

Miss Nora L. Baker and Miss Mary E. Johns, both teachers in the Vocational School of Berea College, are attending a class in Table Setting at Columbia University. The class is composed of 325 domestic science teachers, from 183 different cities, and is designed to stimulate interest in attractive table ware, as well as to demonstrate proper arrangement and different uses of countless knives, forks, spoons and other table equipment.

Taking the Joy Out of Life.
"This landlord says he will rent apartments to couples with children."
"Have you seen his apartments?"
"No."
"The walls are finished in the darkest colors and the fixtures are practically indestructible. It would be inhuman to confine children in a place where not even a finger mark would show."

Realism.

Dill—"I tell you that realism, even in the movies, can be carried too far."
Pickle—"In what way?"
Dill—"Why, just the other day I attended a show where one scene showed the collection plate being passed in church and the next minute I caught myself in the act of sneaking out."—Judge.

LETTER FROM MR. TAYLOR

My Dear Citizen Friends:
Here I am sitting behind a big rock ledge on a high cliff on Well's Island, in the middle of the great St. Lawrence River—the wind is blowing a swift gale, but who would know it here, protected as I am by this great rock barrier.

The beautiful river, nine miles wide at this point, flows swiftly below me, so wide, in fact, that the waves and white caps today make one think of the old Mother Ocean. Craft of every kind may be seen, mostly on pleasure bent. Great private yachts equipped with every home comfort down to tiny little canoes. Naptha launches have almost entirely taken the place of sail boats, just as autos in Berea have taken the place of horses and mules. From this point one can plainly see why this section of the St. Lawrence is named Thousand Island Park, many of the islands, (1800 in all) just large enough for a house and yard, perhaps 100 feet in diameter and covered with beautiful trees and shrubbery. At night-time the effect is silently thrilling. Dr. and Mrs. Cowley met us here last Saturday evening and together we are having one glorious vacation. It is very cool here, and this morning in spite of the high wind, Doctor and I started in a little sail boat over to a distant inlet for pond lilies. We had a thrilling ride, but Doctor is a good sailor, having been born and brought up in a sail boat. We both were drenched to the skin and had a hard time to keep the boat from capsizing. We however reached the inlet, gathered a great bundle of beautiful waxy lilies and made the Island safely again, moist and hungry, but jubilant. Ours is one of the larger islands, with a population of several hundred, has two good hotels, and the cheery faced girls who serve us in the dining-room make us think of our own Boone Tavern service. Tonight there is a "corn roasting" on an island way up the river, and tomorrow we fish and sail again. The life here is quite a contrast, I assure you, to the busy office at Berea, with its constantly ringing telephones, its busy dictaphone and busier associates. This morning Mrs. Taylor met one of the fine men from Albany, N. Y., who helps to make Berea College possible thru generous donations. She was glad to tell how carefully we tried to conserve the money intrusted to our care.

Just as I write this, a fine faced country lad comes climbing over the rocks, asking me if I had seen his cows "chasin' round this way. I tell him "no," but the conversation is begun and a fine talk we had together. He has 53 cows in his herd, uses a Sharpless patent milker like we used formerly in our dairy there at Berea. He supplies most of the milk which is used on the Island. He is 20 years of age and has not been to school since he was 14. He was wonderfully interested in my story of Berea, but said he feared no such good luck was in store for him at this age.

We have had a truly wonderful trip since leaving Berea, going first to Philadelphia, where we met many who are interested in our school and who are planning to help us in our great financial campaign this fall. I met many boyhood friends, now grown into prosperous business men. A group of us motored out one day to Valley Forge, now a national park, and lived over again the awful events of the terrible winter Washington and his men spent there. Lonely graves are dotted here and there, and as I passed them I bared my head in grateful appreciation of their heroic service. Later, we went to Caldwell, in Northern New Jersey, to visit my brother, whose business is in New York City and whom I have not seen for several years. The roads here are all like boulevards, and we took many beautiful drives thru the mountain sections—over thru West Point, our nation's greatest military school, thru Bear Mountain below the Catskills, down thru Sleepy Hollow section, then to Peekskill, where one time lived Chauncey Depew, Richard Harding Davis, Irving Cobb and other men of note. Our whole trip has been one of inspiration and delight, and all along the line we have met such uniform courtesy and kindness as to make us feel anxious to return to Berea and radiate the same to even a greater degree. We often speak of our good friends there, and the boys and girls whom we have been privileged to know during the school year. Until we meet again kindly think of me as most sincerely your friend.

Howard E. Taylor

Keep Cheerful!
Had His Eye on Her.
Waiter—We have some nice chicken today, sir.
Brute—Yes, so I see. You may bring me the one with the black hat.

Berea College Alumni Association

(This space belongs to the Alumni Association of Berea College. Articles, news items and personal letters from graduates will be published in full or in abstract every week. The Alumni Editor, James M. Reinhardt, Berea College, Berea, Ky., will be pleased to receive any communication of interest from members of the Association.)

Mr. M. E. Vaughn,
Secretary of Berea College,
Berea, Kentucky.

My Dear Secretary Vaughn:

The enclosed letters from Mr. Kinnard and Mr. Gerdes arrived while I was on a short trip in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. I found them waiting for me this morning when I came up to the office, and I am sitting down at once to write you a brief statement of my "career" in the hope that by the use of a special delivery stamp I may be able to get the letters concerning the class of 1907 to you by June 8th.

I have spent a very considerable part of my life in getting what "Rastus" in Berea used to call "good educated," and the task promises to continue indefinitely. There is always something interesting just ahead. Perhaps a catalog statement will enable me to get this phase of my life history before you in the smallest number of words: A. B., Leland Stanford University, 1909; A.M., Ibid, 1910; Ph.D., University of Chicago, 1916.

When not studying, I have been teaching. Here again a catalog statement may help: 1907-8, Principal of Schools, Fairdale, Illinois; 1910, Director of Training School and Instructor in Education at San Diego State Normal School; 1913-15, Instructor in History of Education, University of Chicago; 1915-17, Associate Professor of Education, University of Nevada; 1917-20, Professor of Education; Professor of Psychology and Head of that Department, 1920-, in the University of Nevada.

I have also been interested in research work, but most of the time my teaching schedule has been so broad and so heavy that there has been little time or energy left for that work. This matter has been improved by the limitation of my teaching to the field of psychology, and I have now some time to devote to the inevitable book—A Survey of Mental Evolution.

The best thing that I have done to date is marrying Anna Myrtle Allen, of San Diego, Calif., in 1911. We celebrate our tenth anniversary this month. We have three of the handsomest and brightest children in the world! I am sending you a snap shot of them so that you can see for yourself that I do not exaggerate in the least. James Allen is nine; Elizabeth Viola is seven years and seven months, and Eric Reed is almost five.

My thoughts turn often to Berea College, for I feel that I owe her more than I owe to any of the larger institutions I have attended since. Each school has played its part, of course, in shaping my thinking and my life, but none looms greater in

retrospect than the little college in the hills.

Very sincerely yours,
James Reed Young

Dear Fellow Members:

Pursuant with Mr. Vaughn's request, I am herewith beginning a matter than which there is nothing more agreeable, to wit: talking of myself.

Question No. 1.—What have you been doing?

Question No. 2.—What are you doing?

Question No. 3.—Whom did you marry?

Question No. 4.—What is the number and names of your children.

Since I witnessed the filling out of Mr. Marlatt's questionnaire from the government, and proclaimed therein, in the presence of the prosecuting attorney, facts as intimate as how many gold fillings I had in my teeth and how many might be filled with a substitute—I feel equal to answering any set of questions, even those which were recently propounded by Mr. Edison.

For two and one-half years, while Mr. Marlatt was making the world safe for the democratic party at home and overseas, (and now you know what my politics are not) I taught Greek and Latin in Defiance College, and was again offered a position with them last year. I had planned not to teach last year, but after the schools opened I was hurriedly summoned to Paulding, Ohio, to act as a substitute in the high school, until another teacher could be found, unless I cared to take the work for the year. I tried the work for a week, liked it much better than I expected and have just finished the year's work. I am employed as head of the Latin Department there for next year, and expect later to send some of my crack Latin students to Berea College. Two lads are especially hopeful of graduating from Berea.

I married John C. Marlatt, or perhaps it would sound less militant to say that he married me. However, the first statement is true and may account for the fact that I seem to be the only girl of the Fair Weatherites who has renounced a master's degree for that of Mrs. Marlatt, and I have steered clear of Cleveland, Ohio's combination of Reno and Minden. Ergo, we are still married. We have no children.

There, this questionnaire is now ready for the notary public and some extra postage.

Hoping that I may some time see the Fair Weatherites in Defiance, I am,

Sincerely,
Viola Click Marlatt

Out of Date.

"Speak gently," says the proverb old—
Its potency has flown;
If nowadays your own you'd hold
Employ a megaphone.

Cured.

"I'll fine you \$10 for contempt of court."
"All right, your honor, I'll pay it, but it's a lucky thing for me that you don't know what I'm thinking."
"I'll just add another \$10 for that remark."
"Your honor, my mind is now a perfect blank."

Sad Disappointment.

"So you consider Jack misleading and disappointing. Why, dear?"
"Well, he had me on the tenterhooks last night in expectation that he was going to ask me to go to the theater."
"And didn't he?"
"No, he only asked me to marry him."

VOICE OF REFORM.

"There was quite a lively discussion at a meeting of the master barbers yesterday."

"What about?"

"The suggestion was made that publications exploiting pugilists and chorus girls should be banished from all first class tonsorial parlors."

"Was the motion carried?"

"No. Some of the master barbers contended that their clients had not been educated up to that point yet, so the motion was lost."

Good Taste.

Young Lady—"Who's that tall, distinguished-looking man standing by the fireplace?"

Dowager—"My nephew. Lives in the country all the year round. Never comes to London if he can help it."

Young Lady—"Oh, but you must introduce me to him, I simply adore savages."—Punch.

Monument to Rodin, the Sculptor



Model of a monument to August Rodin, the great French sculptor, designed by Olaf Bjorkman. Rodin is reclining between the wings of a sphinx, and on the square in front of his feet is the inscription: "The Master Dies, But His Art Survives."

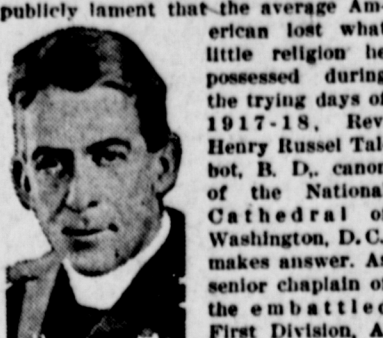
The American Legion

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

RELIGION'S PART IN BIG WAR

Senior Chaplain Found That 90 per Cent of Fighters Were Men of Some Faith.

To those disquieting souls who publicly lament that the average American lost what little religion he possessed during the trying days of 1917-18, Rev. Henry Russell Talbot, B. D., canon of the National Cathedral of Washington, D. C., makes answer. As senior chaplain of the embattled First Division, A. E. F., in the Argonne fighting, Dr. Talbot viewed a cross section of the country's manhood and found a religion that will puzzle and amaze the orthodox church-goer.



In his work, Dr. Talbot collected and examined the personal effects of men killed in battle. In ninety percent of them he found either a Bible, a scapular, a prayer book, a cross, a crucifix or some other token which, he says in a letter to national headquarters of the American Legion, proved that religion was a real element in the men's lives. And in those days, the former chaplain continues, the First was not carrying a single article it did not consider essential.

Admitting that the average American is "uncommonly timid in the exercise of his religion," Dr. Talbot declares that "nevertheless it is there and needs only to be cultivated and intelligently used." He summarizes his refutation of the assertion that the American soldier was an irreligious person by the statement: "If a simplicity which is elemental; a trust which is childlike although it expresses itself in what is called 'chance' or 'luck'; a sense of reverence which is so profound that it is never fooled by cant; an honesty which, while it is apt to be communistic is so essential that shams don't last—if these are notes of religion, there was in the spiritual life of the Expeditionary Force something that was fine."

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DAN CUPID WAS ON THE JOB

Nebraska Legion Man Won Bride From Home When They Met in France.

They met in France. He was a soldier, she a cauteen worker. The romance culminated as only a romance could culminate in the marriage recently of Frank B. O'Connell, department adjutant of the American Legion of Nebraska, and Miss Rachel N. Blodgett of Orleans, Nebraska. The wedding was at Orleans and the "vets" are now domiciled at Lincoln.

O'Connell, during the summer of 1918, served at Le Mons, where he edited a soldier newspaper. Miss Blodgett was stationed there as a cauteen worker with the Y. M. C. A. They had known each other as children, but not seriously. They met at Sable. Cupid did the rest.

On his return from France, O'Connell became active in Legion work. He was the first commander of the Lincoln post and has been adjutant of the department since its organization. He is widely known among the Cornhusker Legionnaires.

WAR BROUGHT WORK FOR HER

Fargo (N. D.) Girl Found Plenty to Do During and After Big Conflict.

Maybe woman's place was in the home, but when America entered the World war, Miss Abbey N. Hurley, Fargo, N. D., was a clerk and stenographer in the district court of her county. Then the district clerk enlisted for service and Miss Hurley forsook the files and keys to help the deputy carry on the work.

Then the deputy enlisted—and the little stenographer carried on the work alone while she broke in a new deputy. She did the task so well that she was named deputy clerk herself in October, 1919, a position which she now holds.

When the boys came marching home again, her brother, who had enlisted early in the state's infantry regiment, began forming a post of the American Legion and Miss Hurley started in to organize a unit of the Legion Women's auxiliary. Last May she was elected secretary treasurer of the North Dakota department of the auxiliary. She is, ah—twenty-one.

RESERVE BOARD AVERTED PANIC

Gov. Harding Further Describes Working of U. S. Money Reservoirs.

STOPPED GENERAL COLLAPSE

Congressional Commission Is Told Restriction of Credit Saved Financial Crash—Country's Bankers "Passed the Buck."

Washington, Aug. 8.—The ebb and flow of monetary credits through the federal reserve system was further described before a congressional commission by Governor Harding of the reserve board.

"We have twelve reservoirs of money in the reserve banks," he said, "and we can put a pipe line from one to another of them when needs become too great for local money supply, always remembering that the loans come in and are secured by local member banks."

"The federal reserve board can outline a credit policy, but it is very difficult to enforce it because of this member bank proposition. There are 30,000 of them and they take the responsibility in the first instance."

Some Credits Dangerous.
"Some of them hold unused lending power, while others in credit stringency go into the Federal Reserve bank and get wider, even dangerous extensions. That was why we had to establish the progressive rate, to penalize the heaviest borrowers, but we hope we'll never have to put progressive rates in effect again."

"There is a prevailing impression that the break in general prices during 1920 was due to the restriction of credit, and that the reserve board was responsible for the restriction." Representative Mills (Rep.), New York, said.

"There is nothing in it," Governor Harding replied. "Our efforts were devoted in 1920 to preventing a collapse of our banking system."

"It isn't our duty to enhance or reduce prices, but credit is based on prices, and in 1920 we had most significant signs that a break was coming."

Collapse Would Have Come.
"What do you think would have happened if you had not adopted a restriction policy?" asked Senator Lenroot (Rep.), Wisconsin.

"You can tell what happened in Cuba," Governor Harding replied. "There would have come collapse aggravated by banking insolvency."

"Suppose the board had restricted earlier," Senator Lenroot said. "Would not the rise in prices be lessened?"

"That's probable," Governor Harding said. "I'll be frank with you. Had interest rates been put up earlier, the runaway movement of prices and speculation might have been checked. And it might have been better."

Representative Sumners (Dem.) of Texas, suggested that "the word had been passed out from the reserve banks" during 1919 and 1920 telling bankers to beware of prices and credits on farm products particularly.

Says Bankers "Passed Buck."
"Nothing went out from the reserve board that is inconsistent with my statements," Governor Harding replied, "but I want you to understand that in human psychology a country banker declining to loan wants to retain friendship of the customer if he can. No bank wants to make a personal enemy. The banker passes the buck, and says the reserve bank has called in all loans and he can't lend. That lets him out, but creates that widespread sentiment you cite."

Governor Harding insisted it had not been the policy of the reserve board, or its idea, to reduce prices, or to spread the idea they are going to fall.

"You must know the pressure which came upon us to issue general statements," Governor Harding said, "but we never issued one unless silence would have made matters worse."

BILL TO MAKE YORK CAPTAIN

Tennessee Sergeant, Famous War Hero, Said to Be in Straitened Financial Circumstances.

Washington, Aug. 8.—A bill to give Sergt. Alvin York of Tennessee, war hero, who captured many Germans single handed, the rank of captain, with retired pay, was introduced by Senator McKellar (Dem.) of Tennessee. York is reported to be in straitened financial circumstances.

Work For Cent a Month.

Washington.—Numbers of Germans are shipping at German ports on American-bound vessels as seamen, at wages of 1 cent a month, Chairman A. D. Lasker, of the Shipping Board, has advised Secretary of Labor James J. Davis in a letter made public. The belief was expressed by Secretary Davis that the Germans are permitted to land in this country as seamen and then flee to the interior. Until a treaty is signed, it was explained, it will not be legal for German citizens to enter the United States.

In Any Trade.

"A dress designer," says a Camomile street dressmaker in the London News, "must be born." We always think this is an advantage.—Punch, London.